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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Respecting Legal Holidays.

Limitation of Inquisitions of Lunacy.

Compensation of Members Still Under Discussion.

No Instructions to Congress on the Military Bill.

Gathering of the College Presidents.

HARRISBURG, February 25, 1874.

SENATE.

Bills in place were read as follows:

Mr. Albright, An act providing that when a legal holiday falls on Sunday that notes may be protested on the Saturday preceeding or the Monday following.

Mr. Alexander, Relating to cohabitation and repute.

Mr. Humphreys, Preventing of stay of execution on judgments for wages when under one hundred and fifty dollars.

The act limiting the time within which inquisitions of lunacy or habitual drunkenness may be traversed, passed finally; also the act dividing the Eighth normal school district.

The bill regulating the compensation of members came up and was under discussion when the order of the day was called and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Newmyer called up the bill providing for contracting for supplies.

Mr. Hays, For the collection of taxes.

Mr. Christy, For the election of Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Gerwig, For election expenses.

Mr. Christy's bill providing the manner of increasing incorporated indebtedness, passed first reading.

Mr. Myer offered a resolution to hear the college presidents on the tax question.

Mr. Morgan, of Lawrence, On change of venue.

A number of appropriation bills already reported passed first reading.

Mr. Newmyer, when the resolution requesting our Congressional delegation to vote for the military bill came up, thought they knew enough over in Washington to take care of themselves. The resolution was voted down.

The scraper bill came up and then went down suddenly, being killed.

Mr. Allison called up the bill regulating railroad crossings.

Mr. Wolfe, Giving a bounty on fox scalps.

The presidents of the various colleges of the State are here to argue the tax clause before the Committee on Education. President George P. Hays, of Washington and Jefferson College, and Dr. Wood, of your University, are among the number.

A heavy snow fell here to-day.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 24, 1874.

Both Houses have been very industriously employed to-day. The House held two sessions, and the Senate one, and the prospect is that the House will soon, by holding double sessions, daily, catch up with the Senate, and get even with its work.

The Senate took up the huge bill, No. 44, to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain private corporations, of which you have heretofore given an abstract, and went through it in Committee of the Whole, amending it variously, but not very materially. As soon as the amendments are printed it will pass second reading.

The vote by which the bill for the relief of the State printer was negatived, last week, was reconsidered, Mr. Waream making the motion to reconsider. The bill was then postponed for the present.

The bills to divide the Eighth normal school district, to provide for submitting civil cases to the courts for decision, and to limit the time for traversing inquisitions of lunacy and habitual drunkenness, passed second reading. The bill fixing the pay of the members and officers of the Legislature came up on second reading, regularly, but the first section fixing the pay of members at $1,000 for the regular session, and $10 per day for extra and adjourned sessions, proved a stumbling block and occupied the time of the Senate until adjournment.

Mr. McKinley moved to amend by fixing the pay at $1,000 for the first hundred days of the regular session, and $10 per day for each additional day up to fifty. This was what provoked the discussion. Mr. McClure and Mr. White contended that the salary was already fixed by law at $1,000, and that under the Constitution that salary could not now be increased, except prospectively and for subsequent Legislatures. Mr. Rutan, Mr. Davis, Mr. Ermentrout, Mr. Bechtel and Mr. Wallace contended that the provisions of the Constitution did not and were not intended to apply to the present Legislature, but to the enlarged Legislature provided for by it, to be elected in 1874.

These latter gentlemen all denied that there was, at present, any law fixing the salary of members. The only law fixing the salary was the one passed many years ago, which fixed it at $500; but this was repealed by subsequent legislation, the annual appropriation bills fixing the amount for each year, and establishing no fixed sum. Mr. Wallace insisted upon the right of this Legislature to fix its own pay at whatever it pleases, as also to fix the pay of the next Legislature. When that body meets, it cannot increase its own pay; but this body is subject to no such restriction.

The whole argument turns upon a question of fact—is there, at present, any law in existence fixing the salary of members? One party says there is, and the other says not. At first blush, it would seem an easy question to settle, the statute books affording all the needed evidence; but a little examination will show that it is not so easy of solution. The pay was originally fixed at $300, which was afterward increased to $500, and in 1858 the appropriation bill contained a clause fixing it at $700 "per annum;" some years after that, the appropriation bill authorized the payment of $1,000, and the repealing clause at the end of the bill was held to repeal so much of the act of 1858 as fixed the pay at $700 per annum. Since then, each year's appropriation bill has authorized the payment of $1,000 for the year for which it was passed, but none of them, in direct terms, fixes that sum as the annual salary.

Hence the dispute. Messrs. White and McClure insist that the custom of the last ten or twelve years, if nothing else, has fixed the sum at $1,000; and that those members of the present Legislature who were members last year cannot take any more, because any larger sum would be such an increase of salary as the Constitution prohibits. The fact is plain, they say, that that sum ($1,000) has been the salary for a long time, whether fixed by law or not, and hence, the present Legislature cannot constitutionally increase it.

On the other hand, it is urged that the constitutional prohibition of increase applies only to the legislative bodies chosen under the new Constitution, and therefore not to the present Legislature; and that even if it did so apply, there has been no salary legally established, and therefore any sum fixed by the present Legislature cannot be held to be an increase.

The argument seemed to one to be strongly on the side of Mr. White; but it was very clear that the majority favored an increase. Several of those who spoke in favor of the right to fix any sum that might be thought best, express a determination to vote against McKinley's amendment; but it looked very much as if it would go through.

In the House, the Judicial Salary bill came up on third reading, and the House went into Committee of the Whole for general amendment. Mr. McCreary offered a new bill, fixing the salary of the country Judges at $4,000 and mileage, the Allegheny and Philadelphia Judges, $5,000; Supreme Court $7,000; and Orphans Court Judges $3,500. The friends of increased salaries fought hard against this, and offered amendment after amendment; but the House was inexorable. A test vote showed 54 for McCreary's bill, and after that, further fight was useless. The bill was ordered to be printed, and will come up finally to-morrow.

The bill relative to entailments was amended by striking out the first section, and went over on third reading, as did also a bill limiting the time to two years for bringing writs of error, and an act to regulate the purchase of supplies of stationery, &c., for the departments and the Legislature.

An act fixing the number of jurors in partition cases, inquests and inquisitions, at six instead of twelve, passed finally, and goes to the Senate. A resolution for the appointment of three commissioners to investigate bituminous coal mines, an act to tax anthracite coal, and an act for the attachment of property of non-resident debtors, were read the first time, and an act to give to water companies the power of municipal corporations in collecting water rents, was killed very dead. An effort was made to amend the anthracite coal tax bill so as to make it include bituminous coal, but it failed.

The bill to provide for paying the expenses of advertising the new Constitution was up in the morning session, and was debated until adjournment. Mr. Mitchell offered a substitute for it, to pay each paper two cents for each copy of the paper circulated, for each insertion. He has an idea that circulation is the sole standard of cost of advertising, and he wants to mould the bill accordingly. The price fixed by him would not pay the small country papers the price of composition, but it would effectually cut off Forney from the $3,600 he asks for. The Philadelphia *Ledger* asks only $1,800 and the *Record* only $1,400, each having a daily circulation of over 80,000; and Forney, with a comparatively paltry circulation, wants more than both. The bill, as it passed the Senate, left the whole matter to the discretion of the Secretary of the Commonwealth; and the House, I think, will find it perfectly safe to leave it in his hands.

SPECIAL.

XLIII. CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 25, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, presented a petition from the workingmen of Michigan asking a substitution of the national bank currency for legal tenders, and that such currency be made a legal tender for all debts, public and private. Referred.

Mr. LOGAN presented a memorial of the Chicago Board of Trade for a modification of the Customs laws. Referred.

Mr. WRIGHT introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain and certify as to the quantity of land located under the military warrants in certain States. Referred.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported the original and joint resolution that the bronze statue of Thomas Jefferson, which was presented in 1834 by Lieutenant U. P. Levy, of the navy, be now formally accepted with greatly appreciation, and that the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds be directed to properly prepare and place it in the national statuary hall of the capitol.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Claims, reported without amendment the bill to compensate the Louisville and Bardstown Turnpike Company for two bridges destroyed as a military necessity in 1862.

Mr. WRIGHT'S bill referring to the location of military land warrants directs the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain the amount of public lands entered by the location of military scrip and land warrants in the State of Iowa and other States, whose enabling acts of admission into the Union contain a stipulation for the payment of five per cent on sales of public lands therein. The bill then makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to all such States five per centum on the amount of said locations, estimating them at one dollar per acre; providing that said sums shall be paid in five annual instalments, and that allowance shall be made for all lands on which said five per centum has been made.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide for the appointment of a commission on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic.

Mr. SCHURZ thought the passage of this bill would establish the precedent of Congress interfering in matters belonging exclusively to a State. There were many other evils affecting society which need to be inquired into; for instance, gambling was worse than intemperance. Another subject was the extravagance of the female sex in the matter of dress. It was a great evil, and had ruined many females. How many clerks had been induced to rob their employers, or bank officers to become defaulters in order to satisfy this love for dress? Indigestion made a man sour and unsociable, and Congress might inquire into the cause of this, or go on with its inquiries until it should be found out what effects consumption of hot soda had upon society, and established a bureau of health and public morals. He did not desire to be understood as trifling with the temperance principles. To a certain extent, he was a temperance man, and nothing was more disgusting to him than a drunken man, unless it be a drunken woman. Nothing could be more loathsome than a human being degrading himself to the level of the beast. He thought the movement of which this bill formed a part, was misdirected zeal, and the gentlemen favoring it were taking hold of the wrong end of the subject. Human nature was so constituted that it needed relaxation and could not be put down. The surest remedy was, not the forcible suppression of any indulgence not morally wrong when used moderately, but the substitution of better pleasures for bad ones. He believed if social enjoyments be introduced among the people, wholesome social reform would be achieved and a lasting benefit be conferred upon society. He doubted the propriety of the legislation proposed by this bill, and would therefore vote against it.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM favored the passage of the bill.

The morning hour having expired, the Chair announced that the bill would be laid over.

Mr. WRIGHT asked if a vote could not be taken at once, if no one desired to speak. He hoped a voted would be taken.

Messrs. BAYARD and MERRIMON said they desired to submit their views on the subject.

Mr. CAMERON gave notice that to-morrow he would call up the House bill in relation to the Centennial Exhibition.

Mr. SARGENT said the Centennial bill might involve a large appropriation before the Senate should get through with it, and he therefore would oppose its consideration before the regular Appropriation bill.

Mr. SUMNER suggested to the Senator from Pennsylvania that he let his Centennial bill take its chance among other bills after the financial question should be disposed of.

Mr. CAMERON said he would not like it to take its chance, not knowing when the financial question would be ended. [Laughter.]

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill to equalize the distribution of currency, the pending motion being that of Mr. Buckingham to recommit the bill to the Finance Committee with instructions agreed upon, directing the committee to report in favor of increasing the volume of the national bank currency to four hundred millions.

Mr. MERRIMON argued that there was not a sufficient volume of currency in the country to meet the actual wants of the community.

Mr. SHERMAN said he was weary of this discussion, and hoped it would soon be ended. This measure proposed to increase the currency, but no provision was made for its distribution. In the face of all the promises made by Congress and by the President, here was a deliberate proposition to add to the paper money of the country. He would ask his friends from the South how they were going to get this increased circulation. They must buy it, and what had they to buy it with?

Mr. MERRIMON said they had a cotton crop worth two hundred and seventy-five millions, and other productions worth over sixty millions.

Mr. SHERMAN—Yes, but your cotton crop has been sold for gold.

Mr. MERRIMON—I beg the gentleman's pardon. In my State not one-half of the crop has been moved.

Mr. SHERMAN said that for every pound of cotton the South had, it could get either paper money or gold. There is more paper money in the country than ever before. Both political parties are pledged to do no act to carry the country away from specie payment, and did not every man see that the issue of more paper money would carry us away from specie resumption? It had been held out that to inflate the currency would help the poor make money easy, and give the laboring man plenty of work. There was never a greater deception. More money would be given to laboring man probably, but its purchasing power would be diminished. Why was it that petitions were received here every day from Chambers of Commerce all over the country against any increase in paper money? Because the people were against it. The cry "more paper money" come from those who had not examined the subject; but they would see the error in time. The proposition of the Senator from North Carolina to increase the volume of national bank currency was not so bad as some of the others but its tendency was to turn back on the promises of the past. There were modes by which we could get back to specie payment, and he believed the Senate would accomplish the great result if it should only resist this cry of "more money." Many of the evils caused by the panic which existed when Congress met, have passed away. Money is abundant now, and the three months which have elapsed have dissipated many fears which existed then. To embark the country on the sea of more paper money now would be criminal. He would say, with the Senator from Massachusetts (Boutwell), "stand still, if we can do nothing more." But he (Sherman) would go further. That portion of the forty-four millions reserve issued should be retired, and not be issued again except in some great emergency, and then its use should not be left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury alone. He would go further still, and fix some time in the future, say the first of January next, when the country would redeem its broken promises either in interest bearing bonds or gold. The people would then be prepared, and when the day came, no man would care whether he received gold or bonds for his greenbacks, knowing that greenbacks were good for them upon presentation. He favored redemption in bonds because that would do away with maintaining in the treasury a great pile of gold. The money received for bonds could be used in liquidating the public debt, and still kept in circulation. He was not wedded to any theory, but wanted some step taken in the right direction. Only stand still and prevent any inflation, and one step would be gained. He believed all of the forty-four million reserve issued had been issued without authority of law, but he knew there was an honest difference of opinion on the subject. The Senate ought to go back to the original proportion and vote for the bill as it came from the committee, and thus give sections now in want of authority to organize local banks. The advantages of such banks would be great.

Mr. SCHURZ said the Senator from Indiana (Morton) yesterday referred to him as not understanding the country in which he lived, referring to him as being a foreigner. He (Schurz) remembered the time when he helped to promote the political interests of the Senator from Indiana, and then the Senator agreed with him and thought he understood the country very well. It would be well for the foreign-born constituents of the Senator from Indiana to understand that they were all right and understood the country, so long as they agreed with him, but if they differed from him they did not understand the country, and must keep quiet. It was a little difficult for him (Schurz) to keep up with the Senator from Indiana in his opinions, for no public man was found on both sides of a question so often as that Senator.

Mr. ALLISON said he would not give his vote for any measure which he believed would depreciate values or cause distress. He did not have any idea that an increase of forty-four millions would have such an effect, but, on the contrary, would be beneficial.

Mr. MORTON said that for some time he had been tired of this discussion, and would not have taken such part in it, had it not been for the effort on the part of some Senators to force him into it. The Senator from Missouri (Schurz) yesterday made his speech about as personal toward him (Morton), and about as offensive as he could be, to be parliamentary. He (Morton) had not changed his views as to greenbacks, but had changed them somewhat as to the feasibility of a return to specie payment and the time at which it should be attempted. Further, he believed now that more currency was requisite to meet the business interests of the country, but he did not think that inconsistent with his past record. He had changed his views on several important questions during his life, but had always tried to do right. His friend from Ohio (Sherman), it seemed, had changed his views also on several questions. He (Morton) in 1868, being then a young and inexperienced Senator, introduced a plan in the Senate for a return to specie payment, by which he proposed to fix the time when such resumption should be commenced. The Senator from Ohio (Sherman) opposed it, and said such a measure would lead to disaster and destruction; now the gentleman came forward with a similar plan himself. As to his friend from Missouri (Schurz), that gentleman directed a considerable part of his argument to him (Morton) yesterday. When he (Morton) said the Senator did not understand the country in which he lived, he did not mean to say that all our foreign born citizens did not understand our country, and the Senator (Schurz) should not array himself at the head of such citizens. He (Morton) remembered some two or three years ago, when his friend (Schurz) tried to put himself at the head of our foreign born citizens, and endeavored to lead them out of one party to form another. His experience in that matter was not very satisfactory, and the Senator should not attempt to place himself at their head again. He (Morton) started with the Republican party in 1854, and had never changed his mind to the extent of getting out of that party, and had never betrayed his party, his principles, his friends or those who had honored him.

Mr. SCHURZ said he expected just such a reply as the Senator had just made. He (Schurz) wanted the Senator to point out a single principle or friend he had betrayed. One of the first things the Senator alluded to yesterday, was that I did not understand this country, and spoke of Germany as my country, refering to its being my place of birth. He (Schurz) thought he had just as much right to differ with the Senator from Indiana as that Senator had to differ with him; and he would always claim that privilege. If he made his remarks offensive to the gentleman from Indiana he would say he did not intend them to be so, but when the gentleman in reply made his statements so wilful—

The CHAIR (Carpenter) called the gentleman to order, and said such language was not parliamentary.

Mr. SCHURZ said he would withdraw it.

Mr. MORTON said his speech was in the hands of the public printer, to appear just after that of the Senator from Missouri. If misstatements were in it the Senator could point them out, and he (Morton) would have the magnanimity to withdraw them, but if the disingenuous aims of the Senator—

The CHAIR—(Popping on the table) said such languarge was out of order. One Senator should not charge another with being disingenuous.

Mr. SCHURZ said he did not entertain any personal unkindness toward the Senator from Indiana, but that gentleman was a strong debater, and it was against his arguments he spoke, not against the gentleman personally. The allusion of the gentleman (Morton) to his (Schurz's) foreign birth, yesterday, was a little offensive, and the gentleman should not be surprised at it. Not that he was ashamed of his birth place, but being an American citizen, representing one of the States of this Republic, sent here by the people, he had the full right to express his views, and thought it rather unkind in his friend to refer to his German birth.

Mr. MORTON said those who knew him knew that among his earliest and most earnest friends in Indiana were citizens of foreign birth, and he would say to-day that he was as good a friend to such citizens as the gentleman from Missouri. He did not mean yesterday to refer to the country from which his friend came, in an offensive sense; but the gentleman himself frequently spoke of Germany while addressing the Senate. He (Morton) did not mean to impute that the Senator had been unfaithful to any of his obligations.

Mr. SCHURZ—Does the Senator say that his words were in a Pickwickian sense? Then I say I used mine in a Pickwickian sense, also.

Mr. MORTON said he was not in a Pickwickian mood yesterday. His friend (Schurz) was partial to Germany, though he could not blame him for that. It was not more than two or three years ago that the gentleman arraigned our own country for selling arms to France, but he excused him, knowing it to be natural for a man to feel for his place of birth.

Mr. CAMERON moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the message of the President in regard to the Centennial Exhibition. Ordered printed and to lie on the table.

Mr. CAMERON said he thought the mesage an opportune one and to the point. He therefore withdrew his motion for an Executive session, and moved that the House bill in relation to the Centennial be taken up. Rejected.

Mr. CHANDLER renewed the motion for an Executive session, which was agreed to, and the Senate went into Executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. BRADLEY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to amend the act of June 10, 1872, for the restoration to the market of certain lands in Michigan. Referred.

Mr. SCOFIELD, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, made adverse report on the bill to retain Rear-Admiral Sands on the active list of the navy. Laid on the table.

Mr. ORTH, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill for the issuing and recording of commissions to postmasters appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. He explained the object to be to transfer that duty from the State Department to the Postoffice Department. Passed.

Also a bill to provide for the more complete organization of the State Department, creating two new offices, that of third Assistant Secretary of State and of Solicitor to the Department of State, with salaries at $3,500 respectively, and abolishing the office of Examiner of Claims. Referred.

Mr. CONGER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to amend the steamship and passenger act in regard to the publication of the list of immigrants. Passed.

Mr. SMALL presented resolutions of the New Hampshire press association for the restoration of the law allowing weekly newspapers free transmission through the mails in the county of their publication; also resolutions declaring hostility to any action that may result directly or indirectly in the restoration of the abuses of the franking privilege.

The House resumed consideration of the bill to provide for the distribution of public documents printed by authority of Congress, and of seeds furnished by the Agricultural Department; for the free exchange of newspapers between publishers, and the free transmission of weekly newspapers by mail in the counties where published.

Mr. COBB, of Kansas, supported the bill; first, because it was demanded by the people, and secondly, because it was the only means of keeping the people informed of the acts of their representatives in Congress. If there was to be no opportunity for this except through reporters for newspapers, then the source of power was in the hands of gentlemen in the gallery, and not in the hands of Members themselves.

Mr. WARD said he should vote against the bill, but if it were to pass he should move an amendment to extend its application to speeches of Members and Senators.

Mr. COBURN supported the bill and argued that the law for the abolition of the franking privilege would never have been passed if it had not been understood at the time that an arrangement would be made for the free transmission of public documents.

Mr. LAWRENCE declared himself in favor of the 3d section of the bill, providing for the free transmission of weekly newspapers, &c., and opposed all its other provisions.

Mr. RICE advocated the bill as an educational measure, and solely on that ground.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, reviewed the history of the postal service of the country, and of the connection with it of the franking privilege. In process of time, he said the newspaper press took posession of the mails. of 58½ tons of mail matter which left the New York postoffice daily, only 8½ tons consisted Of letters and correspondence, while 47½ tons consisted of newspapers and 2½ tons of printed matter. He noticed a in very remarkable speech of his colleague what was claimed to be a great abuse.

A member—What colleague?

Mr. BUTLER—Mr. Dawes. He is the only one of my colleagues that makes remarkable speeches. The others are good; his are remarkable.

Here the clerk read an extract from Mr. Dawes' speech as to the increase in the postoffice expenditures.

Mr. BUTLER went on to state that the amount annually paid on letter postages was over twenty million dollars, and only a little over one million on newspapers, and yet Congress was called upon to relieve newspapers of the burden. He contrasted the great abuse of franking messages and documents on the approach of Presidential elections, with the greater abuse of loading the mails with newspapers, a large portion of which consisted of advertisements of no interest outside of the place where published. He knew that the newspaper was a great educator. No man had an idea of how great an educator it was, and how it educated. They heard now of murder, robbery, arson, rape, larceny and counterfeiting all over the country; and why? Because of the newspaper. They publish every detail of how murder has been and may be committed; how counterfeiting can be practiced; how banks are broken open; how safes are robbed: the very minutiæ. A man with an insane delusion about murder, was taught how murder can be done safely; the last words and dying speech of the murderer were transmitted as precious information. If there was a case in court where the prurient details must come out for the purpose of justice, which ought to be heard in silence and where, in the old English courts, women and children were ordered to withdraw, they were all spread out in the newspapers in their most sickening and disgusting details, and yet these papers were to be sent free through the mails to educate the people and children in the ways of crime. If any Congressional committee ever framed any such document as this, he would take not only the franking privilege from that committee, but he would take away the committee itself. Yet, members were to take off their own privileges as public servants, in order that the mails might be loaded down in that way. Think of it, said he, think of it, fathers! brothers! good citizens! Think not how much the people are educated, but how they are educated by newspapers. They say I am an enemy of newspapers. By no means. I am only an enemy of their abuses. I desire that the children of this country shall not be taught where bad books can be bought, where lewd instruments can be procured and how to use them. I propose that the burglar shall not know the experience of every other burglar. I do not desire that a man who has got an insane mind ready to commit murder shall be taught exactly how it can be done and done with safety. I do not desire that the speech of a man on the gallows, wherein he claims that he is going from the gallows straight to heaven, shall be reported so as to induce every other murderer to go to heaven by the same route. I should a little rather not do that at the expense of the government, if you please, [laughter,] and therefore I have no desire to pass this bill. If a slander is charged upon one of us, we cannot reach our constituents to repel it, while the slander may be spread broadcast free. If you get up in Congress to repel an attack, the newspaper that attacks you will not publish your statement. I can give you an instance of it. I rose here the other day and stated that I had never heard of a certain bill introduced by Mr. Morey, of Louisiana, affecting Judge Durell, and that the whole thing was a falsehood, and Mr. Morey got up and said that the bill would not disturb Judge Durell; and how do you suppose that newspaper, to which I called the attention of the House, treated that explanation? I saw in that newspaper next day these words: "General Butler rose to a personal explanation and got into a controversy on a question of veracity with Mr. Morey, of Louisiana." [Laughter.] That is all the retraction there was; that is all the explanation, and the only way I could send my remarks to a single man, was to buy and send copies of the Congressional Record, while forty-seven tons of these lies were going through the mails at twenty-six cents a year, and that, somebody says, not paid.

At the close of Mr. Butler's remarks, Mr. PACKER, who has charge of the bill, demanded the previous question, refusing to admit any amendment except the substitute offered by Mr. Hale, of New York, to repeal the law which abolishes the franking privilege.

The previous question was seconded, 112 to 67. The vote on ordering the main question was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted in yeas 126, nays 117, the Democrats almost uniformly voting in the negative. Further action on the bill went over till to-morrow, and the House took a recess, the evening session to be for the consideration of the bill to revise the statutes.

A SMALL CINCINNATI RING.

Fearful Price for One Man's Influence—Hon. William S. Groesbeck Puts Up a Job on the City.

CINCINNATI, February 25.—An exciting investigation is in progress, of the charges that money was used to influence the City Council to approve the purchase of Burnet Woods for a park, about a year ago, for a little over half a million dollars, of Hon. Wm. S. Groesbeck and Richard Burnet. Hon. W. S. Groesbeck to-day, testified that he gave twelve thousand five hundred dollars to Theodore Cook, to be given by him to an agent, for his influence in securing the sale of Burnet Woods to the city, but stipulated that it should not be improperly used. He said he would now say that it was a mistake. He intended no wrong to the city, regretted having paid it and was ready to cancel the contract and refund to the city all the money paid on it. Theodore Cook testified that he received twelve thousand five hundred dollars from Hon. Wm. S. Groesbeck, and a like sum from Robert Burnet, which he paid to Charles Kahn, ex-Councilman, for influencing Council to approve the purchase of Burnet Woods for a public park, but stipulated that it should not be used improperly. Charles Kahn testified that he received twenty-five thousand dollars from Theodore Cook to use his personal influence with the Common Council to approve the action of the Park Commission in purchasing Burnet Woods, and that he paid out none of the money, but kept it all himself for the use of his influence. In this investigation Truman Hardy and William Stoms, both members of the Park Board, have, in their testimony, been charging each other with asking and offering money for official influence. This evidence promises to cause other investigations of the parties charged with improper conduct in the evidence.

CRIMES.

Suicide of a Young Man.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

URBANA, O., February 25, 1874.

Last night a young man named Coupe, living five miles west of Bellefontaine, committed suicide by hanging. The cause is unknown.

A County Treasurer Fleeced.

OMAHA, February 25.—Jacob Hoffman, Treasurer of Stanton county, Nebraska, was robbed of $1,080 in cash and a $700 draft, in a bagnio in this city last night.

CASUALTIES.

Amateur Actor Accidentally Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, February 25.—At Norristown, on Monday, while the Freeland Lodge of Good Fellows were rehearsing "Three Years in a Man Trap," Abraham L. Hunsicker, aged eighteen years, son of Rev. H. A. Hunsicker, was shot dead. The youth was personating a barkeeper.

Siamese Twin Autopsy Continued.

PHILADELPHIA, February 25.—The second edition of the *Medical Times* states that the autopsy of the Siamese twins was continued Friday last, resulting in some interesting disclosures. The Commission found that the two livers, which were supposed to be joined only by blood vessels, were really one body, the parenchymatous tissue being continuous between them, so that when they were removed from the dead bodies and placed on the table they formed one mass. The so-called tract of portal continuity is therefore liver tissue. It will be remembered that Chang was said to be possessed of one more pouch than Eng. When the liver was removed, however, an upper hepatic pouch was found, also proceeding from Eng, so that the band contained four pouches of peritoneum, besides the liver tissue. These disclosures show that any attempt during life to separate the twins would in all probability have proved fatal.

The Cleveland Meeting of Engineers.

CLEVELAND, February 25.—The special meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers assembled this morning in Temperance hall. The meeting was very full, a large proportion of divisions being represented. The meeting was called to order by Charles Wilson, Grand Chief Engineer. After the examination of credentials, the meeting went into private session. The delegates appeared much incensed against Mr. Wilson for his action during the recent strikes, and a resolution asking him to resign was adopted by a large majority. Thereupon Mr. Wilson tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and he retired from the convention. A resolution was also adopted to keep all proceedings of the convention from the press.

Presentation to Railroad Official.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., February 25, 1874.

R. Neilson, late Superintendent of the West Penn division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was presented with a gold-headed cane and silver service to-night by the officers of the division. The presentation speech was made by J. McC. Creighton, the present Superintendent, and responded to by Mr. Neilson. The affair was exceedingly pleasant.

Our Knights at Washington, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., February 25, 1874.

The Knights Templar of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, on their way to Wheeling, passed through to-day, having reached Washington by special train on the Chartiers road. They were met by the Washington commandery, and headed by the Great Western Band of Pittsburgh, marched to the Hempfield depot, where a special train awaited them.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Outstanding legal tenders amount to $381,330,327.

The Senate yesterday confirmed S. P. Baldridge postmaster at Jackson, Ohio.

Navigation on the Muskingum is still suspended on account of high water.

Mrs. Martha Kearsley, wife of E. R. Kearsley, and a daughter of Hon. Geo. Sweeney, ex-member of Congress, died yesterday evening, at Bucyrus, Ohio, after a brief illness.

The venerable Lutheran pastor John Bachman, distinguished as a naturalist, and a life-long friend and co-laborer of Agassiz and Audubon, died yesterday in Charleston, S. C., aged 85.

The Eighth ward inspectors of election of Rochester, N. Y., were committed to jail yesterday afternon in default of payment of the fine imposed by Judge Hunt of twenty-five dollars each and costs, for receiving Susan B. Anthony's vote in the presidential election. The inspectors are determined not to pay the fines.

Cheese and Fish.

The largest stock of fish and the best New York Goshen cheese can be found at the Checkered Front. See advertisement. T. C. Jenkins.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON THE CENTENNIAL.

Mr. Cameron's Bill Likely to Come Up To-day.

Secretary Fish's Circular Letter.

Foreign Powers Not Invited to the Exposition.

Governor Hartranft and Other Pennsylvanians at the Capital

No District Attorney Till the End of the Week.

The Transportation Problem.

Aid to Internal Improvements Discountenanced.

Protests Against the Mining Bill

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 25, 1874.

The President's Message,

sent in to-day, brings the Centennial question squarely before Congress. The effect of the delay so far, has operated injuriously upon the public mind, and it is now the wish of the President and all the friends of the exhibition, to have something done so as to decide whether it is to be an international affair, or if the world is to have presented to it the spectacle of a great nation so factional and degenerate as to refuse to properly celebrate the first centennial of its natal day. In addition to its domestic character the question has a diplomatic significance which, under the circumstances, cannot be overlooked. After the promulgation of the President's Centennial proclamation, circular letters enclosing the proclamation were prepared by Secretary Fish and sent to the various diplomatic representatives of the United States in foreign countries. These letters were construed as invitations, and naturally enough were brought to the attention of the respective governments by the ministers, and were published in the official organs. The invitation as construed was promptly accepted by the German empire and the Netherlands, and since by others. Secretary Fish upon receiving this intelligence, claimed that his circular was not designed as an invitation. The Secretary of State was in consultation with members of the Committee on Foreign Relations and other Senators this morning, and urged the passage of the bill. This would be the only means of extricating the government from the dilemma into which it is placed by the misinterpretation of the circular letters. An effort will be made to bring the bill up in the Senate to-morrow, to the exclusion of all other business. The vote will be a test of the sentiment of the Senate on the subject.

Pennsylvanians at the Capital.

Mayor Stokley, Messrs. McCormick, Bigler, Welsh, McKean and other prominent Pennsylvanians are in the city in the interests of the Centennial.

Governor Hartranft

had an interview with the President this morning. The Governor's visit is in connection with the matters pertaining to the Grand Army of the Republic, and in the interest of a number of widows of soldiers of the late war who have been omitted from the pension rolls.

The District Attorneyship.

It has been decided to take no action in the District Attorneyship till the end of the week. Senator Cameron states that the selection of a successor to Mr. Swoope belongs to his colleague, Mr. Scott, and therefore he will take no part. It is understood that among the supporters of Col. Bayne is Speaker McCormick.

Contracts for Indian Supplies.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day heard a statement from Secretary Delano and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs against the proposed investment of the Board of Indian Commissioners with absolute control in matters of contracts for Indian supplies. An effort will be made to harmonize the rival views. The Secretary says that the powers indicated are subversive of the organic law of the department.

Mr. Brunot

left town yesterday quite unexpectedly, owing to illness in his family, and hence did not appear before the Appropriation Committee to-day.

Chief Justice Waite.

The Supreme Court will meet on next Monday, but several days will be consumed in reading opinions. The Chief Justice will meet the Associates in the robing room, but will not take his seat till the opinions have been disposed of when he will be sworn in by the clerk.

The Transportation Question.

The select Committee on Transportation is rapidly perfecting its report, which will be submitted some time next month. The committee will take the position that Congress has the authority to regulate the rates of fare over railroads, but will recommend against the exercise of such authority on the grounds that it is not at present expedient.

No Aid to Internal Improvements.

The Committee on Roads and Canals are decided in the opinion that in the present condition of the Treasury it will be inexpedient for Congress to grant any aid to internal improvements.

Excitement Over the Mining Bill.

Letters from the Pacific coast represent the prevalence of great excitement over the pending mining bill introduced in the House by Representative Ward. The bill authorizes the forfeiture and taking up by others, of all mining lands not patented by a certain date. It is represented that the Crown Point silver mine, of Nevada, and in fact many of the most valuable mines on that coast, have never been patented, but that squatters have settled around them without interfering with the rights of the mine proprietors, and that all parties are satisfied. The bill, it is said, will open up a hornets' nest of litigation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 25, 1874.

SECRETARY OF WAR OBJECTS TO A REDUCTION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

The Secretary of War recently addressed a communication to the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, of the House of Representatives, inviting attention to the reduction in the appropriations for the collection and payment of bounties, prize money, &c., to colored soldiers, and for salaries for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1874. The Secretary has stated that if the amount necessary to make up the reduction be not granted, the business of paying colored claimants will be paralyzed by the end of April, if not sooner entirely suspended; and, further, that if the relief asked for is not granted, the time has arrived for him to give public notice of the suspension of payments.

ECCLESIASTICAL WAR CLAIM.

A committee of the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church asked the Senate Committee on Claims to-day for compensation for churches destroyed by United States troops during the war, at Arlington, Dumferies Falls, Church Village and Fairfax Court House. They claim compensation on the ground that portions of their congregations, who remained at home at these places, which were within the Union lines during the war, were constantly loyal to the government of the United States.

ACTS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day signed the act for the relief of Colonel Daniel McClure, Assistant Paymaster General; also the act to dredge and protect the navigable channel at the mouth of the Buffalo river.

REDUCTION OF ESTIMATES.

The Secretary of the Interior recommends $414,500, in lieu of $268,737, his original estimates, for the use of Ute and Shoshones Indians.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD DECISION.

The Attorney General has decided that the Secretary of the Treasury may withhold from a railroad company compensation for transportation service when such company has received from the United States, to aid in the construction of its road, bonds upon which it has not paid interest, though the services were rendered upon another of its roads to which no government aid was given.

PATRIOTIC MESSAGE BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day sent the following message to Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have the honor herewith to submit the report of the Centennial Commissioners, and to add a word in the way of a recommendation. There have now been international expositions held by three of the great powers of Europe. It seems fitting that the one hundreth anniversary of our independence should be marked by an event that will display to the world the growth and progress of a nation devoted to freedom and to the pursuit of fame, fortune and honor by the lowest citizen as well as the highest. A failure in this enterprise would be deplorable. Success can be assured by arousing public opinion to the importance of the occasion. To secure this end, in my judgment, Congressional legislation is necessary to make the Exposition both national and international. The benefits to be derived from a successful international exposition are manifold. It will necessarily be accompanied by expenses beyond the receipts for the exposition itself, but they will be compensated for many fold by the commingling of people from all sections of our own country, by bringing together people of different nationalities, by bringing into juxtaposition, for ready examination, our own and foreign skill and progress in manufactures, agriculture, art, science and civilization. The selection of the site for the Exposition seems to me appropriate from the fact that one hundred years before the date fixed for the Exposition, the Declaration of Independence, which launched us into the galaxy of nations as an independent people, emanated from the same spot. We have much in our varied climate, soil, mineral products and skill of which advantage can be taken by other nationalities to their profit. In return they will bring to our shores works of their skill, and familiarize our people with them, to the mutual advantage of all parties. Let us have a complete success of our Centennial Exposition, or suppress it in its infancy, acknowledging our inability to give it the international character to which our self-esteem aspires.

[Signed.] U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, February 25, 1874.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

Governor Shepherd will probably to-morrow send to the committee to investigate the affairs of the District of Columbia, his reply to the interrogatories lately propounded by them. The memorialists have retained as their counsel Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, Robert Christy, of Cincinnati, and ex-Judge William M. Merrick. After being furnished with a copy of Shepherd's reply, they will formally prefer charges with specifications.

TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN.

Martin's Ferry, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MARTIN'S FERRY, O., February 25, 1874.

At a meeting in the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place last evening, the women's war upon the whisky shops was inaugurated; not exactly on the plan adopted by Dio Lewis, but on the same general principle. A committee of ladies will visit the saloons to-morrow with a pledge. All who refuse to sign it will be made the subject of special prayer at a meeting for that purpose in the Baptist Church on Friday evening. It is not to be done under the fever of excitement, but in a sober, business-like manner. If the present plan does not accomplish the desired result, they mean to move the prayer meetings closer.

Upper Sandusky.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., February 25, 1874.

The temperance war has commenced at this place. Last Monday a large number of our most prominent ladies met at the Methodist Episcopal church and organized for the work. They are determined to make a clean sweep of the saloons, and have been visiting every person in town asking for signatures to the pledge. They have met with flattering success so far. A stock company is being organized to furnish the ladies with funds to carry on their work. Some twenty thousand dollars have already been subscribed. The intention is to wipe out this evil, if possible, without resorting to the law; but if that method proves ineffective, they will enforce the law to the letter. Kramer and Hoffman and George Ringeiser have closed their saloons.

Dayton.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, OHIO, February 25, 1874.

Over eighteen hundred persons were present at the grand temperance rally in the German Reformed church last night, and when a vote was taken as to whether the ladies should move on the saloons or not, every person in the church, male and female, arose to their feet to signify that they were in favor of it. Before three days, it is thought, thirteen hundred women will be in the field. The excitement is intense.

Bucyrus, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUCYRUS, O., February 25, 1874.

A call, signed by many prominent citizens is being circulated for an advisory meeting of the friends of temperance.

Piqua, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, February 25.—A *Gazette* special from Piqua, Ohio, says the praying women, on entering the saloon of the city hotel this evening, found the barkeeper, D. Stillwell, disrobing. They left, but the crowd gathered in front of the hotel gave Stillwell one hour to leave. Saloon keepers came to his defense, the crowd on the street grew larger, and there was danger of a riot.

Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., February 25.—The mass temperance meeting this morning at the Town Street Methodist Church preliminary to beginning the actual campaign, was very largely attended. A motion to appoint a committee to confer with the General Assembly relative to holding a prayer meeting in the rotunda of the State House this evening, was opposed by Mrs. McClellan, being Chief of the order of Good Templars in Ohio, on the ground that it would interfere with the meeting at City Hall this evening, to be addressed by John Russell, of Detroit, late Prohibition candidate for Vice President, and herself. Mrs. W. T. Coggeshall suggested that as Mr. Russell had made his appointment to speak here long before this movement was inaugurated, he might postpone his speech until another day for the sake of this movement. This created much bad blood, and for a little time anything but harmony prevailed. In the midst of the confusion, Dio Lewis took the chair and begged for harmony. He said this was the most discouraging feature of this great campaign he had known of. He could not bear to see the movement descend into politics. It was God's work rather than the work of politicians. He did not want to see Doctor Russell put off in the way proposed, but was somewhat afraid the lecture would divide public attention. Mr. Russell said his meeting could not be postponed, as he came here by invitation of the Good Templars. The committee was appointed to confer with the Legislature relative to the State House prayer-meeting at four P. M., which would not interfere with Mr. Rusell's lecture. Dr. Lewis is clear that without more united effort out-door work cannot begin here for two weeks. All the ministers of the English congregations have expressed themselves in favor of the movement. A meeting was held at three o'clock to hear the report from the committee to interview the Legislature, and were told that the Legislature was too busy to attend any prayer-meeting to-day. Some of the most active temperance workers express themselves as much discouraged over the events of to-day, and fear that if the prohibitionists insist on attempting to force politics into the campaign, no real good will be accomplished here.

Dayton.

Nothing new or startling in the women's crusade, but preparations are going on. A German paper has issued an inflammatory proclamation, calling on Germans capable of bearing arms to organize a regiment. It says the time seems to approach with giant strides when the laws of civil liberty, liberty of conscience and the domestic hearth need protection. Three thousand German citizens should ever be ready to answer the call of our authorities in defense of laws and property. This is interpreted as an attempt to scare the women. They won't scare worth a cent.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 25.—The women's temperance movement was inaugurated here in a small way to-day by a single old lady, who went from one saloon to another on two of the streets in the West Division, in which saloons are most numerous, and after politely informing the proprietor or bartender that she was about to pray for him, knelt in one corner and silently offered up her supplications. In the North Division a number of saloon keepers have been served with printed circular from the "Bureau of Temperance, Lodge No. 3," and signed by Mrs. L. A. Balentine, Secretary, announcing that an association of ladies are bound together by a solemn covenant to close every saloon and hell-hole in Chicago, and will visit each saloon with prayer and singing in furtherence of this object.

Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., February 25.—The State Temperance Convention to-day passed resolutions requesting the Legislature to pass a local prohibition law; urging the friends of temperance in the State to support all legislation in the interest of temperance, particularly a constitutional amendment which shall prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors; bidding the noble women of the West God speed in their crusade against rum; welcoming such a movement in this State, and congratulating the Grangers who have indorsed the same.

FIRE RECORD.

Canton, Ohio—$1,500.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., February 25, 1874.

A fire was discovered in the dwelling belonging to Captain W. S. Williams, about two o'clock this afternoon. The loss is estimated at fifteen hundred dollars, partially insured in the Columbiana Mutual. The occupants escaped uninjured.

Masonic Display in Wheeling.

WHEELING, W. VA., February 25.—A grand Masonic display came off here to-day, the occasion being the institution of a grand commandery for the State of West Virginia. There were present delegations of Knights Templar from Pittsburgh, Zanesville, Steubenville, Washington, Pa., and St. Clairsville, Ohio. The day was quite unfavorable for parade on account of snow. To-night the banquet came off at the McClure House. Speeches were made and letters from prominent Masons abroad were read. One hundred and fifty Knights were in the procession.

Inducements Offered

for cash and to prompt men at the Checkered Front, 25 cents per barrel on flour, and 1 per cent on other goods if paid in ten days. See advertisement.

RESCUED FROM JAIL.

Five Men Released From the Shadow of the Whipping-Post at New Castle, Delaware.

NEW CASTLE, DELAWARE, February, 25—About one o'clock this A. M. Israel Rodings, night warden of the jail, hearing a slight noise in the yard opened a door, when he was immediately seized by a gang of men, who gagged, handcuffed and bound him, and then threw him into the coal hole. The gang went to the cell in which E. Frazer was confined, under a life sentence for killing one Allison, and taking him out they all escaped by scaling the walls by means of ladders brought with them. Big Frank, who was whipped a short time ago in the prison, was one of the gang.

In addition to Frazer, the bank burglars, Lawton Haribut, Carter and Hope, each under sentence of ten years imprisonment, were rescued by the gang that overpowered the warden of the jail last night. Their cells were entered by means of a jack-screw used on the windows. There were about twelve or fifteen engaged in the rescue, and they are supposed to have come by a tug from Philadelphia.

The Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent and is giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market. Every dealer should keep it.

TEAS&COFFEES
FLOUR AND CHEESE
273
275
T.C.JENKINS
Liberty St. Pittsburgh Pa

CHEAPEST

Flour and Grocery House

IN PITTSBURGH.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Fish, Goshen Cheese,

AND

The Great White River Flour

Complete Line Groceries, Flour and Roasted Coffee.

SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, &c., &c.

No Retail House connected with this establishment.

Orders by Mail Promptly Filled.

No Charge for Drayage.

Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—BOARDING—BY A YOUNG Man, within five minutes' walk of Postoffice. Address, stating terms, Box H, Commercial office.

WANTED—SITUATION—IN COUNTRY Bank, by one who is competent to hold any position in a Bank. Best Bank references. Address with salary, &c., Cashier, this office.

WANTED—TO SELL—FOUR AND A Half Years Lease of a Shoe Store in Sharpsburg, doing a good trade and situated in the center of the business portion of the Borough. Apply to JAMES W. CROZIER, 4308 Butler street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—PARTNER—WHO CAN command a few thousand dollars, to invest in a well established Merchant Tailoring, Gent's Furnishing and Hat and Cap Business; or a good Salesman, who is well skilled in the management and sale of the above goods. The best of reference will be required. Address Postoffice Box No. 846, Canton, Ohio.

WANTED—PURCHASERS—FOR Cheap Lands. I am prepared to furnish cheap Mineral, Coal and Timber Lands, in tracts from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres each in the States of Arkansas, Texas, East and West Virginia and Kentucky. These lands are well located on navigable streams, accessible by railroads, and will be sold low for cash or exchanged for city or country property at its market value, by applying to E. O. KEYS, 66 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pennsylvania, Missouri and Michigan Pine Lands made a specialty.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A THREE-STORY BRICK Warehouse, No. 121 Second avenue, near Wood street. Inquire of BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO., 33 Wood street.

FOR RENT—THREE-STORY BRICK Dwelling House, with Basement, No. 101 Liberty street, Burgess' Row. Apply to JAMES E. LEDLIE, No. 103 Liberty street. tf

FOR RENT—THE NOVELTY WORKS Property, corner First avenue and Grant street. For length and terms of lease, inquire of A. D. SMITH, 17 Park street, Allegheny city. tf

FOR RENT—TWO FINE OFFICE Rooms, second floor, corner Smithfield street and Fourth avenue. Water, Gas and Water Closet with these desirable Rooms. Apply on the premises to REAL ESTATE SAVINGS BANK.

FOR RENT—STOREROOM 20X30 feet, No. 144 Fifth avenue, with good Basement and Coal Cellar. Gas and Water on the premises. Apply to REAL ESTATE SAVINGS BANK, corner Smithfield street and Fourth avenue.

FOR RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY—A Frame Dwelling House on Center avenue, near Kirkpatrick street, containing 5 Rooms and Finished Attic, neatly finished and in good order. Rent $20 per month. For particulars apply at No. 154 Center avenue.

FOR RENT—A NEW HOUSE CONTAINING 8 Rooms and Cellar, handsomely finished, in one of the pleasantest locations in the Thirteenth ward, fronting on Bedford avenue. Size of Lot, 75 feet by 150, fenced in. Will be rented low to a suitable tenant. For particulars inquire of W. EVANS, Commercial office.

FOR RENT—NEW TWO-STORY FRAME House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall, Water in Kitchen; also large Lot, with Grapevines, &c., located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. For particulars, &c., apply at the Commercial Counting Room.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—WOOD WORKING MACHINERY, Steam Engines, Boilers and Mechanical Supplies. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., F. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME RE SIDENCE, on Penn avenue, Wilkinsburg, within three minutes' walk of the Railroad Station Lot 30x175 feet; neat House of 10 Rooms; good Sta le, &c. Price low. Must be sold at once. Apply to A. ROHIE CUMMINS, 67 Grant street.

FOR SALE—DWELLING OF FOUR Rooms, Attic and Cellar, with two Lots on Center street. Also House of 4 Rooms and Lot on Thirty-eighth street. Also, 5 Lots on Liberty avenue, all being situate in the Sixteenth ward. Also, 5 Lots in the Thirty-second ward, all of which will be so low and on easy terms. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, P

FOR SALE—FIVE ENGI E LATHES 36 inch swing, geared in face plate 17 and 19 feet between centers, with counter shafts and gearing complete. Purchased expressly fo , and used by the Keystone Bridge Co., but a few mor ins in turning Steel Tubes of the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge. Warranted in first-clas condition. Also, a l of Machinery Steel, 35 or 40 tons, principally 1 i ch round and ¾ inch square, designed to be used i Illinois and St. Louis Bridge, but dispensed with o account of change of plans. Will be sold cheap Call on CHAS. W. DWELLE, care Keystone Bri ge Co.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE FARM OF 84 Acres for $21,000, i payments. The purchaser can make the price of it in three or four years out of the minerals There is $5 0000 worth of Limestone, $25,000 worth of Iron Ore, three veins Coal, and any amount of Fire Clay, a of which are in demand, &c. Stone House, hollow walls, 13 Rooms and Hall, worth $10,000. Stone Bar n, Frame Barn and Straw House: 2 Wagon Sheds, 2 C rn Cribs, Coal and Wood House, and other Outbuild ings; 2 Tenement Houses and 2 other Barns; doubl e Lime Kilns and Lime House. Well watered; choice F uit; and only one-quarter of a mile from the city limi s of New Castle, one-half mile from the New Castle and ranklin Railroad, one and a half miles from the Court House (east) between the Eastbrook and Harlinsburg R oads. Must be seen to be appreciated. Must be sold. Address the owner, J. O. WHITE, New Castle, Lawre nce county, Pa.

FOR SALE—

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

The finest collection of Steam Engines and Boilers ever offered for sale in this market. Engines new and perfect—warranted such. Boilers new and second-hand—Double flued Portable and Stationary Tubular, guaranteed to carry 100 pounds steam pressure with perfect safety. Will sell to suit customers very cheap, for cash or its equivalent.

INDUSTRIAL MACHINE WORKS.

HUGH M. BOLE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ELECTION NOTICES.

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE COMPANY.—The Annual Election for Thirteen Managers of this Company will be held at the Toll House, MONDAY, March 2d, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN G. HOLMES, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, February 4, 1874.

STOCKHOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING—The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the FORT PITT COAL COMPANY, will be held at the office of A. H. English & Co., 98 Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1874, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Nine Directors, a Treasurer and a Clerk to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.
S. McCRICKART, President.

LAWRENCE RAILROAD CO.—OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the Election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the General Office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, (Bank of Commerce Building, corner Sixth and Wood streets,) city of Pittsburgh, on the

Fourth Friday in February, (27th,) 1874,

AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

F. M. HUTCHINSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, September 12, 1873.

JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT,

231 LIBERTY STREET,

WHOLESALE DEPOT OF

Strictly First-Class Goods,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

During the last few weeks we have had calls from many new houses, and in most cases, after looking over our samples and inquiring our prices they say "You can take our order. the prices you quote are considerably less than we have been paying." We are the

RECOGNIZED HEADQUARTERS

In Pittsburgh for everything we sell and if Cash and Short Time Buyers want to consult their own interests, they will come in and take a look at us

CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES — *We have the Largest Stock in the city, composed of all the leading and best known brands, which we are selling Very Low. We have some Novelties in this line not kept by any other house in the city.*

BANNER BAKING POWDER — *Has attained such an enviable reputation that no first-class Grocer can afford to be without it on his shelves, and what pleases Dealers most is that it don't remain there very long.*

COLMAN'S LONDON MUSTARD — *This old established reliable article grows more popular every day. Our Sales, which a few years ago were for an unimportant amount, now reach many thousands of dollars every year. We have it in seven different styles of packages.*

MORTON'S ENGLISH PICKLES. — *A Fresh Importation made by us when Gold was at its lowest, which enables us to offer these First-class Goods at prices not much higher than American Pickles. They are by far the cheapest Imported Goods ever offered in this city.*

SAPOLIO AND HAND SAPOLIO — *Sapolio for General House Cleaning and Polishing is better than any other article. There is true economy in using it. For the Toilet Hand Sapolio surpasses all other preparations; it leaves the skin smooth and prevents it from chapping.*

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

Elegant New Stock

OPEN THIS WEEK!

New Styles! Bottom Prices!

WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.

Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,

239 and 241 LIBERTY STREET.

NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that W. A. NEEL has this day withdrawn from the firm of NEEL, WAMPLER & CO., Lumber Dealers, at McKeesport, Pa., and will hereafter be in no way connecaed with the business, which will be carried on as usual by the surviving Partners, JAMES NEEL and W. P. WAMPLER, under the firm name of NEEL & WAMPLER.
McKeesport, February 21, 1874.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their Meters Tested to leave their orders at the office of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.
R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 10, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at MUSICAL FUND HALL, Locust street, above Eighth, Philadelphia.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on TUESDAY, March 24, 1874, at the Company's Office, No. 233 South Fourth street.
JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.
Philadelphia, February 18, 1874

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL, SMITHFIELD STREET.

PITTSBURGH, February 2d, 1874.

Notice is hereby given that all owners (whether resident or non-resident) of the city of Pittsburgh, of

Drays, Carts,
Carriages,
Buggies, &c.,

To pay their Licenses at this office forthwith. All Licenses not paid on or before the

FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH, 1874,

Will be placed in the hand of a Police Officer for collection, subject to a collection fee of 50 cents, and all persons neglecting to pay on or before the

FIRST MONDAY IN MAY, 1874,

Will be subject to a penalty double the amount of the license, to be recovered before the Mayor, or any Alderman of said city.

The old metal plata of last year must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or 25 cents additional will be charged on each license.

RATES OF LICENSE.

Each One-Horse Vehicle	$7 50
Each Two-Horse Vehicle	12 00
Each Four-Horse Vehicle	15 00
Each Two-Horse Hack	15 00
Omnibus and Timber Wheels, drawn by Two-Horses	18 00

$1 00 extra will be charged for each additional Horse used in the above specified Vehicles.

C. L. MAGEE,
CITY TREASURER.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, ALLEGHENY ARSENAL, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 25, 1874.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ORDERS of the Honorable Secretary of War, there will be sold AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at this Post,

March 30th, 1874, at 10 A. M.,

The following articles of Quartermaster's Stores, Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage:

- 3 Writing Desks;
- 33 Forage Cap Covers;
- 30 Metallic Scales;
- 22 Uniform Hats, 3 Feathers;
- 2 Cords and Tassels;
- 34 Eagles, 73 Shells and Flames.

O. E. MICHAELIS,
First Lieutenant Ordnance Corps,
Bvt. Captain U. S. A., A. A. Q. M.

COMMISSARY'S OFFICE, ALLEGHENY ARSENAL, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 25, 1874.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ORDERS of the Honorable the Secretary of War, there will be sold AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at this Post,

March 30th, 1874, at 10 A. M.,

ONE SAFE,

The Property of the United States.

TERMS—CASH at time of acceptance of bid.

O. E. MICHAELIS,
First Lieutenant Ordnance Corps,
Bvt. Captain U. S. A., A. C. S.

HENRY ABEL,

Notary Public,

No. 116 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite City Hall, Second Floor.

PITTSBURGH, PA

NEW

Damask and Huck

TOWELS!

Marseilles Quilts,
Crochet Quilts,
Honeycomb Quilts,

AND

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

AT

White, Orr & Co.'s,

25 FIFTH AVENUE.

SERMONS.

The NEW YORK DAILY TRIBUNE of Monday, February 16, contains reports of Sermons on the preceding day by

Henry Ward Beecher,
Bishop Cummins,
Rev. Dr. John Hall,
Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage,
Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin,
Rev. Wayland Hoyt,
Rev. Dr. Inskip,
Chancellor Crosby,
Rev. Father Farley,

And other em'nent preachers, occupying an entire page of THE TRIBUNE. The series of Tribune Sermons thus begun will be continued during the season of popular interest in religion. The DAILY TRIBUNE will be mailed to clergymen for 75 cents per month, or the Monday's paper only in clubs of not less than ten, all to one address, for five weeks, for 20 cents per copy.

Address, THE TRIBUNE, New York.

FOR RENT.

STORE, No. 58 Market street.
BASEMENT, No. 60 Fourth avenue.
SECOND STORY OFFICES, No. 58 Market street.
SECOND STORY ROOMS, No. 60 Market street.

INQUIRE OF

GAZZAM & COCHRAN,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
94 Diamond Street.

NOTICE.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

I offer my ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS FOR SALE at the Very Lowest Figures, consisting of the

Finest French and English

Cloths and Cassimeres.

Will be sold to suit the purchaser, either by the Yard or Suit. These Goods must be sold by the 1st of April, as I intend to retire from business.

JAMES GALLAGHER,
No. 10 SIXTH STREET.

REMOVAL.

BAHMER BROS. & CO.,

Produce and Commission Merchants,

Have Removed from 207 Liberty street to 210, directly opposite.

ELLANOVA SPRINGS.

This House will open for Boarders on the 1st OF MAY, and be kept open until November 1st. Families taking Rooms for the months of May, September and October, will get them at reduced rates. Rooms may be engaged at the Robinson House, after March 1st, where diagram of House can be seen.

R. E. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

Ellanova Springs, February 12th, 1874.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1874.

DISRAELI believes in sticking to his friends. There are but two members of his new Cabinet who were not in one of the last two Conservative ministries.

ATTENTION is called to a card from Mr. J. B. GUTHRIE, given in our local columns, in which he denies, most emphatically, the charge that he was present at a meeting of Secession leaders in Washington City, in 1861.

SOME ambitious poetaster rushes into the Chicago *Tribune* with a rhyming rhapsody concerning the dreadful "decadence of modern poetry"—of which the meaningless screed in question is both illustration and proof.

"SURELY we may say with CARLYLE, this is the age of shams."—*New York Tribune.*

Not least among which "simulacrums" are the sham enthusiasms and counterfeit heats of that paper in behalf of public morality and reform.

THE decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, asserting the constitutional right of women to be members of school committees, is already beginning to bear fruit. It has been referred to the Legislative Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to consider the propriety of reporting a bill.

WE have very little interest in the pending Massachusetts quarrel over the nomination of Mr. SIMMON'S confirmation as Collector of the port of Boston, but if the man ATKINSON, who seems to have stuck his finger pretty deeply into the pie, really believes, as he affirms, that the confirmation would break up the Republican party in Massachusetts, he ought warmly to support it, for he tried to break up that party all over the country, in 1872.

GOVERNOR BRAMLETTE'S manly and straightforward reprobation of the course of the Democracy of Kentucky—referred to in yesterday's COMMERCIAL—in still clinging to the corpse of the Lost Cause, has created not a little sensation in the Bourbon camp of that State. It is to be hoped that the Governor, now that he has picked up the thread of his truer patriotism, lost so many years ago, may have the courage to follow it out to a new career of usefulness.

WE published, a day or two ago, the story of the recent killing of the notorious STEVE LOWERY, the last and the most desperate of the terrible LOWERY gang of North Carolina outlaws, who for years had kept the mountain districts of the State in terror. *Of course* the New York *Herald* claims that to itself "is due the annihilation of this notorious gang of outlaws." Now, will the *Herald* please concentrate its wonderful powers on the subject of the approaching transit of VENUS, so as to make *that* a success?

A DEMOCRATIC paper published in Massachusetts, quotes from a Southern sheet to the effect that Northern people need not fear social ostracism at the South, so long as they do not go down there for plunder. Judging from the incessant complaints which come up from the "chivalry" of that quarter concerning the spoliations they claim to have suffered at the hands of "carpet-baggers," one would almost infer that the former were a pack of mere imbecile fools, who ought to be in an asylum for the feeble-minded.

EX-CONGRESSMAN IGNATIUS DONNELLY, at present "Reform" member of the Minnesota Legislature, is now charged by his constituents with receiving bribes, and with sharing he dishonest perquisites of an Indian agent. Kicked out of the Republican party years go because of his general untrustworthiness, h is now in high feather with the Democratic pry, and is always to be found among the loudest and hoarsest brawlers for "retrenchmen" "economy," and the overthrow of the Republican party. *Requiescat*, DONNELLY.

SOME time ago we mentioned the fact that number of private bankers of this city ha protested to the government against the payment of the tax of ten per cent. upon State circulation, upon the ground that the phrase "State Banking Association," in section six of the act of March 3, 1865, was intended to apply only to banking associations organized by special act of the State Legislature. The United States Attorney General has just decided that the phrase includes, also, all associations for banking by private agreement of parties.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* insists that "the late fraudulent election in Philadelphia" ought to be at once "set aside." It is to be feared that the furious journalistic quarrel now raging in that city has affected our contemporary's brain—it raves so unmeaningly, and labors under so deplorable a misconception of the whole subject. Philadelphia is not a Democratic city—nor was McCLURE as potent a name to conjure withal, as was the *Enquirer's* political brother TWEED. That explains the whole matter. Strange, that the honest voice of a great city, as expressed in its choice of a Magistrate, should throw the *Enquirer* into fits of such ungovernable rage.

CHICAGO does not appear to have suffered greatly, in standing or credit, by the panic of last September. Taken as a whole, its business was probably never in a more prosperous condition than at present. According to the annual report of the Board of Trade, just published, manufacturing enterprises have increased largely, and, almost without exception, have been conducted with satisfactory results. The city has 690 manufacturing establishments, employing a capital of $44,000,000, and over 45,000 operatives, whilst the transactions in flour, grain, live stock, and other agricultural produce, shipped during last year, amounted to the enormous sum of one hundred and eighty millions of dollars. The only element of permanent greatness of which there would seem to be any lack in the composition of the giant young metropolis of the northwest, is—Conscience.

AN English paper thoughtfully observes that "there is no instrument with which a thoroughly bad-hearted man can inflict more exquisite or undeserved pain upon a neighbor than with the pen." True. The recent coarse and brutal assaults of the Democratic and "Independent" press of this country upon Indian Commissioner SMITH, whom a rigid and impartial investigation has shown to be one of the most efficient, upright and meritorious of all our public servants, have had the effect of driving his poor wife crazy. But not one of the papers who joined in the slanderous hue and cry against Commissioner SMITH has had the moral courage to make such poor reparation for the wrong done, and the misery wrought, as might inhere in an acknowledgment of its error. On the contrary, they all seem rather to gloat over the survey of the home they have desolated, and the life they have worse than destroyed—as if it were a feat to be proud of to break all the Ten Commandments at once.

INSTRUCTIVE IN TWO WAYS.

In the forthcoming report of the Commissioner of Education ample details, we understand, will be given in illustration of a subject which one would hardly expect to find treated in such a document. The subject alluded to is the recent remarkable development of German commerce and of German influence in the commercial progress of the world. The subject has been lately much discussed in the English newspapers with the result of directing very general attention not only to the fact but to its causes. If we mistake not, the agitation began with an article in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, by Mr. FITZ JAMES STEPHEN, a lawyer and author of note, who not long ago returned from British India, where for several years he held a high legal position in the government. In the article referred to Mr. STEPHEN stated that in all the ports on the coast of Asia, Germans are in a fair way to take the lead of other nationalities; that in China, already powerful, they will soon control all exterior commercial matters in which Chinese capital is immediately concerned, and that in Birmah, Siam, the Malay Archipelago, and even in India, they are extending their influence with equal rapidity. Other witnesses came forward to confirm Mr. STEPHEN'S statement and to mention additional facts. Thus, it was shown that in the Chinese customs department the proportion of Germans employed is larger than of any other foreigners, and that in Japan also they are more successful than other Western men in obtaining service and in giving satisfaction.

But it is not only in the East that Germans are thus successful in making their way among foreigners. In the South American ports and in the West Indies German commerce has, of late years, taken prodigious strides, and in the counting houses of other nations Germans are extensively employed. How many of them were until lately employed in French establishments, at home and abroad, everybody knows, and in the English newspapers the fact is fully brought out, that in British commercial houses and in other branches of business, Germans readily obtain engagements in preference to natives of the island.

The general fact thus presented cannot be accounted for by referring it either to the vast number of Germans who emigrate, or to any natural qualities of the nationality. As to one of these theories, it is sufficient to say that in China more Britons and in Japan more Americans than Germans have been candidates for employment. The other theory is, we suppose, sufficiently set aside by the fact that the extraordinary success of Germans in the career of business is of rather recent origin. No doubt, the explanation given in English journals and also in Mr. Commissioner EATON'S forthcoming report is the true one. It is the excellent practical education which young Germans receive in their *Gewerbe*-schools and polytechnic schools to which they owe their prosperity in seeking for foreign employment and in retaining the positions they obtain.

There are, we know, a few Americans, as there are some Englishmen, who hear with impatience of the alleged predominance of the Germans in the ways just indicated. It is, however, impossible to deny the fact, and it is certainly one of the most instructive, as well as remarkable, in the history of the world. It is instructive because it illustrates in so wonderful a way what may be accomplished even with a nation by means of education in a little more than fifty years. When JEAN PAUL, distributing the world among the nations, assigned the air to his compatriots, their apparent position and tendencies, moral and intellectual, seemed to justify the satire. Foreigners everywhere quoted and smiled at the sally as having at least a color of truth. Between the Germany of those days and the Germany of to-day, there is such a contrast as history nowhere else exhibits, and in the words, systematic education, there is contained nearly the whole secret of the difference. Certainly the transformation and its processes are worthy of more attention and study than they receive, especially if signs indicate that the people whose dominion was a few years ago the air, are destined before long to possess the whole earth.

However, we do not anticipate that other nations will suffer any serious inconveniences or, in fact, anything but benefits, from the extension of German conquests. Unless, indeed, Russia be an exception. The French, the English and the American peoples are all adopting the measures necessary to meet the formidable conquerors on their own terms, and the result can hardly be doubtful. Then the Germans are likely to become less effective and formidable with the lapse of every year. Though education has chiefly contributed to their peaceful conquests, their modesty and humility have also had considerable part in them, and of these useful qualities they have been steadily getting rid ever since their triumphs in France. It is not only or chiefly foreigners who take note of this deterioration; eminent German scholars see still more clearly and make lamentation over the change. Thus one distinguished German professor has lately in a quite touching strain bemoaned the moral retrogression of his compatriots: "Alas! there is," he says, "no want of signs that the happy contrast to French self-sufficiency which Germany heretofore displayed is disappearing since the glory of the late victories." "German Liberals," he says, "overflow with talk of Germanism, of German unity, the German nation, the German church, German science, etc." The Professor might have added that even "German virtue" is now a familiar phrase, as if the Germans had got a superior article of the kind. But the Professor gives some anecdotes to show the ridiculous extreme into which German arrogance has run, and then declares that "the finest German characteristics are disappearing in an exaggerated Teutomania." So the rest of the world may take courage, it is in little danger from German superiority.

THE CRY OF "FRAUD."

It is now authoritatively given out that there will be no contested election in Philadelphia. FORNEY and McCLURE continue to cry out about "fraud," but they will not bring their allegations to a legal test. They will defame the citizens of Philadelphia, besmirch the reputation of the city, befoul the nest in which they perch, and give abundant occasion to the enemies of that city to cast reproaches at it, because of the repeated charges of fraud, forgery and corruption which they have heaped up to cover their retreat from the field in which they were overwhelmed; but they will not institute the legal steps necessary to punish the crimes they allege to have been committed.

The laws of Pennsylvania furnish an easy, swift and certain method for detecting election frauds, and adequate punishment for those convicted of practicing them. The courts are open for such prosecutions, ready to hear and determine them promptly, and so thoroughly honest in the administration of the laws that even FORNEY dare not charge them with a lack of integrity. If, therefore, there have been election frauds committed in Philadelphia, why are the courts not appealed to for their detection, exposure and punishment? If illegal votes were cast, and McCLURE cheated out of his election, as is charged, the facts can easily be established, and the numbered ballots furnish a certain and easy remedy for purging the polls. Why, then, are there no steps taken to point out, in a legal way, the illegal votes polled, and have them eliminated from the count?

The answer to these questions is plain and easily comprehended. The reason why the necessary prosecutions have not been instituted is *because there are no frauds to punish or expose.* If there had really been such frauds, the prosecutions would have been promptly begun. Mr. McCLURE would not have hesitated one moment to bring up a contested election, if he had one foot of legal ground to stand on. He had no case, and he knew it. He knows that the Courts of Philadelphia are upright, trusty, and not only thoroughly hostile to all infractions of the election law, but intensely anxious to punish and expose election frauds when they have opportunity. The Court was on his side, if he had a case; but he had none, and hence abstains from courting a legal investigation that would expose only the weakness and the falsity of the allegations of fraud put forth in his behalf. If he had had the shadow of a case, the contest would not have lagged.

We assume, therefore, that all the outcry about election frauds in Philadelphia is the merest bosh, and that the failure of the parties making it to avail themselves of their legal remedies in the premises is proof conclusive that they had no wrong for which to seek a legal remedy. Men who claim to have been wronged, and have a remedy ready to their hands, which they fail to use, confess, by their failure to use it, that they have not been wronged. And this is the Philadelphia case to the letter. The outcry about "Fraud!" has been loud, vehement, bitter and persistent; but, with an ample remedy for the frauds alleged ready made to their hands, the men who make the outcry refuse to use it. What is the only legitimate inference? Does it not follow, conclusively, that these bellowers do not believe a word of their own wailing, and that while they have been bearing swift witness against the good name of their city, they have also confessed their inability to make their testimony good?

We are tired of this childish cry, and think it high time a stop should be put to it. The election in Philadelphia was a fair one. It was honestly conducted, and the Democracy was beaten in a fair, stand-up fight. If they are men, let them confess their defeat like men, and stand up under it like sturdy fellows, and not go blubbering about, like licked boobies, crying their eyes out and bawling themselves hoarse with charges of fraud they know to be untrue. Let them either own up to their defeat, or show their faith by their works, if they believe themselves to have been cheated. The Republicans of Philadelphia never submitted tamely to being cheated. When the hand of fraud was laid heavily upon them, (and time and again the Democrats made them feel it), they uttered no puling cries, but went straight into court and proved their charges of fraud *there.* The Democracy of that city have never yet dared to follow suit, *and they do not dare to do it, now.* They know they cannot establish their charges, and therefore they wisely refrain from a legal test of their credibility. They hope to make the outside world believe they have been grossly defrauded; but they will never move a step to prove their words good. It would be much more to their credit to own up to being squarely beaten; but they do not seem to be capable of that, and must therefore be left to play the political baby to the full content of their puny, miserable hearts.

We ask, however, that the newspapers of the country outside of Philadelphia may take note of the fact, that while charges of fraud have been flung out wildly and persisted in stubbornly, not a single fact has been brought forward to sustain them, nor has a single step been taken by those claiming to be victims, to bring the matter to a legal test, although the way is easy, open and plain. With every legal opportunity to make their charges good, Messrs. McCLURE and FORNEY have refused to avail themselves of the chance, and have thereby tacitly confessed to the falsity of the charges.

LITTLE Delaware, which will next fall elect a Governor, Congressman, State Legislature and county officers, is beginning to gird up her loins right vigorously for the contest. Of course at this early period the end cannot, even approximately, be forecast, but the Republican leaders are more hopeful than ever. They believe the revulsion in popular sentiment still goes on, and that the Democratic power is broken. New Castle county is regarded as absolutely certain to give a large Republican majority; Kent will probably go the other way, and Sussex is set down as doubtful. Here will be the main battle ground, and no stone will be left unturned to cause the county to cast in its lot with the Republicans. It is already showing defection to the SAULSBURYS; and it is predicted that any candidate nominated in their interest will meet with inevitable defeat. An issue which will enter largely into the coming campaign, if it does not become the leading one, will be equal representation. Strange as it may seem, the State Legislature is not made up on a basis of representation according to population, but the same number of Senators and Representatives are allotted to each county. Thus, for instance, Wilmington, with a population more than seventeen times greater than some of the hundreds, is allowed but one representative, while they each receive one. This is gross injustice, and the Republican party is pledged to the change, its conventions for two years past having based their representation on this principle. Their triumph in the next election means the success of equal representation, and the bold and fearless manner in which they have espoused the principle should contribute largely to their success.

PERSONAL.

Egotism? Says Forney, in a recent sketch: "One night John Slidell, of Louisiana, came to my committee room while I was dictating to three short-hand reporters at the same time." Dear me!

The Boston *Advertiser* says Lord Macaulay died in 1859. If this is true, it is a little singular that he should have put himself to the trouble and expense of dying again ten years afterward.

In Italy she may not have been born again, but she was certainly rebaptized. Here she used to sing in a church choir, and was called Mrs. Imogene Brown; there she treads the lyric boards and is known as Madame Orelle Imogene.

The identity of Saxe Holm is becoming more confusing than ever. It was supposed by the publishing firm that they knew who was the author of these stories, but it now seems probable that the lady with whom their arrangements were effected represented others as well as herself, and that the book is really another work of collaboration.

Thurlow Weed's interesting letter of reminiscences to the New York Assembly has called out a similar epistle from Mr. E. T. Foote, now living at New Haven, disputing the statement that Mr. Weed is the oldest ex-member living. Mr. Foote thinks that Herman Camp, of Tompkins county, and himself are the oldest living ex-members, since they were elected in 1819, and Mr. Wood in 1825.

Everybody has heard of "Uncle John Harper," the famous Kentucky horse breeder, and owner of the peerless Longfellow, and the recent report of his dangerous illness has been received with regret. The old man is now up and about again, and has in training a promising young horse, to which he has transferred something of the pathetic devotion and pride which once encompassed Longfellow alone.

Less than twenty-five years ago Mr. William Henry Smith, who was re-elected M. P. for Westminster, the other day, by a majority of nearly six thousand votes, literally was "a newsboy" in the streets of London, running from one publishing house to another with his bundle of newspapers under his arm, and literally on foot in that active industry from five o'clock in the morning up to eight o'clock at night.

A curious will has just come to light in Wisconsin. An Irishman named Patrick Dinneen, died recently, leaving property valued at $25,000. By his will he bequeaths the greater part of his property to five of his nephews, on condition that they will marry certain young ladies whom he mentions in the will. Two of his nieces also receive a large sum each, on condition that they will marry young men whom he has selected for them.

A South Sea Islander, the "monarch of all he surveyed," was recently found on the small island of Bellinghausen, in the South Pacific. The man could not speak a word of English, and was therefore perfectly unable to explain to his rescuers how or in what way he had become a Robinson Crusoe. He had received some injuries, which tend to the supposition that he had been brought from one of the cluster of the Polynesian Islands, and left to famish, after being first maltreated. He had lived by eating cocoa nuts and oysters, and but for his discovery would probably have been able to sustain nature for some time. He was taken to London and thence transferred to Liverpool, where he is now working as a laborer at the docks.

Spring Trade Prospects.

(From the New York Times.)

Money is now abundant. Even the South is no exception to the rule, despite the extreme stringency experienced there long after the Eastern banks were in easy condition. The cotton crop, which can hardly fail to prove a large one, has been moved more rapidly than last year, and a much larger supply has consequently reached the distributing ports, to the relief of both planter and merchant, although prices were not as satisfactory as was hoped. Turning to the West, we find that banks in the small Western cities have good balances at a low rate of interest, in New York and Chicago; and this circumstance, unusual at this season of the year, can only be accounted for by the fact that the home demand, at the usual high rates—say ten per cent.—does not exist. In all the large cities of the East it is well known that the loaning institutions find it difficult to use their funds profitably, or, at least, prudently.

One of the causes of the unusual abundance of money is the almost total cessation of the conversion of floating into fixed capital, the abuse of which was so greatly instrumental in causing the panic. The substantial stoppage of railway building, despite the reduced prices of labor, iron, and other material, is far from being the only instance of this. In the existing uncertainty as to the probable worth in gold of a greenback dollar a year hence, produced by apprehended legislative tinkering with the finances, no one cares to build factories, foundries, workshops, or to open mines, and thus our rapid forward movement in this direction has been temporarily arrested. The stock operator, or even the dealer in merchandise, can bet upon the future course of prices in a depreciated currency, for they expect to be only temporary holders of either; but the man who invests his money in solid bricks and mortar wants some security as to the future. The prevailing dullness in house building, especially in the outskirts of cities, must also be partly attributed to the existing uncertainty as to the financial future, and partly to the other two causes which have been assigned for it—strikes and speculative overbuilding. As to the latter matter, the overplus of houses, if there be any, in the vicinity of New York at least, consists in high-priced places. There is a constant and unsupplied demand, both in New York and the suburbs, for houses at moderate rents, and even now builders and capitalists will find it to their advantage to construct them.

The lack of enterprise is not to be accounted for by any want of substantial prosperity throughout the country. The great crops of both the West and South are being well sold, our exports continue upon a healthy scale, while our imports are neither shrunken to the lean proportions which they reached just after the panic, nor have they risen to the old extravagant figures. Our efforts at economy are apparent from the returns of the second week in this month, by which it appeared that while the value of goods imported was very much less than during the corresponding week last year, the number of packages of goods was larger, useful rather than expensive goods being sought for. Economical notions on the subject of dress have gained ground since the panic. The healthy nature of trade is also evident from the comparatively large amount of goods which goes into consumption—importers mean to meet the requirements of business rather than speculate upon the future by filling the bonded warehouses.

Indeed, prudence characterizes our whole business just now. The volume of general trade is a fair average one, but as yet it hardly comes up to the expectations which had been entertained of the spring trade, although the activity of the latter may only be temporarily delayed. That this is so may fairly be argued from the fact that the increased and increasing revenues of the government must be owing to a general revival of business. But merchants are cautious, and do not know just what effect the fact that large numbers of persons were thrown out of employment after the panic will have upon consumption. Except in large purchases made at cheap prices just after that time, out-of-town merchants have, until recently bought sparingly, stocks are low, and there should not be any serious doubt as to the ability of the people to consume. The only remaining factor in the question is the financial agitation in Congress. Business men want to know whether the currency is to be inflated, and whether there is to be additional taxation. It is clear enough that it is impossible, at present, to operate understandingly in tea, coffee, tobacco, spirits, or any other article that may be selected for additional taxation. An addition to the currency would also unsettle values. These questions should be settled as soon as possible in the interest of the business community.

A Caution to the Women.

A New York paper cautions the women engaged in the temperance movement against the adoption of ill-judged measures against the liquor traffic, which will make their well-meant efforts a fit subject for ridicule and a positive injury to the cause of temperance. We quote: It should be a subject of careful consideration with the friends of temperance whether such demonstrations as have proved, for the time at least, successful in closing dram shops in rural communities, in which the opposing parties are neighbors and acquaintances, and the friends of temperance the most influential families in such neighborhoods, would be likely to prove equally effectual in cities like New York, where noisy crowds are collected on the slightest provocation, and where the "praying bands" would be composed of utter strangers to the subjects of their progress and solicitations. It would be unfortunate if a movement which, properly directed, might accomplish excellent results, should be brought to an inglorious end through the failure of its leaders to exercise good judgment in its management. In reformatory movements as well as in business affairs the exercise of common sense is eminently desirable.

Two religious papers in Boston are having a heated dispute about the precise meaning of a quotation from Hamlet.

THE LITTLE WIFE.

BY H. A. MORRISON.

The little wife laid her sewing down,
And looked at the clock and said:
"It is time that I put the kettle on,
And the cloth on the table spread.
For the clock is near to the stroke of six,
And I've hardly time to see
That the kettle boils and the toast is made,
When John will be home to tea."

The table she drew to the cosiest nook,
And she laid the plates for two,
But they were plain delf, there were silver none,
And the dishes they were few.
"But butter and bread and some cake and fruit,
All dainty as they can be,
And the cloth is white," said the little wife,
"That is what John likes to see."

The little wife took out a dressing-gown
And spread on a cushioned chair,
And before it a pair of slippers placed,
Far too large for her to wear;
And she patted the gown and softly said:
"Lie there, that you warm may be,
For the night is cold—for John to put on,
When he shall come to tea."

The little wife smoothed and braided her hair,
And put on a prettier dress,
A bit of soft lace and a knot of gray silk,
To finish it at the breast.
Then she looked in the glass and blushed and smiled,
And she was a fair picture to see!
And excused herself—"John will be so pleased
With the dress when he comes home to tea."

But it must be late the kettle has boiled,
And the toast is getting dry;
It is growing dark, and the street lamps shine,
But the footsteps all pass by.
The little wife peeps out the front hall door,
Then runs to the garden gate;
But he does not come, and "Oh dear," she sighs,
"'Tis a tiresome thing to wait."

Then she tries to read, but whether or no
The tale was gloomy or gay
She could not have told for her restless thoughts,
With her heart, are far away.
Again and again to the front hall door
She goes to look up the street,
Each far away footstep making her heart
With a hope to faster beat.

"Why it must be hours," said the little wife,
With a pout and an ugly frown,
"I'd like to know what, at this time of night,
John can be doing down town?
If he cared for me he would surely come,
But I've often heard it said—
And I half believe it now—that a man
Loves only till he's wed.

"But he shall not know, if it breaks my heart,
I will have my tea—so there!"
Her cheeks are so red, and her eyes are so bright,
She looks at the vacant chair.
And her knife falls down, and "Oh, dear," she says,
And then she begins to cry,
"I wonder was ever a six months' wife
So miserable as I?"

"John never would stay if he was alive,"
The little wife sobbingly said,
"And so all this time I've been blaming him
It may be that John is dead."
"Why bless me, what's this?" says a manly voice,
Tender as tender can be,
And the clock is just pointing to half-past six,
And John has come home to tea.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Washington is full of all sorts of rumors concerning changes in its diplomatic service.

Japan, among other ills, is suffering from a demagogical attempt to force a war with Corea.

The demand for postal cards has now settled down to between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 per month.

The officers of the army and navy, temporarily resident in Washington, have formed a United Service Club.

The reported withdrawal and return to Strasburg of the Alsatian deputies to the Reichstag, is significant and ominous.

James Gordon Bennett, Jr., advertises to rent the old homestead at Washington Heights where his father lived so many years.

A prominent elder in an influential church in New York owns the largest beer garden in that city. Here's consistency for you!

Who owns the tunnel! is now the question in Massachusetts. And the Legislature finds the hole in the rock a bigger bore than ever.

A Mississippi postmistress has discharged her husband from a clerkship for non-attendance to duty. She wanted no nepotism in hers.

It is said that a Washington belle gets but three hours' sleep a day during the fashionable season. Quite enough for her intellect, however.

The "Home Rule" cry for Ireland, which threatens to give so much trouble to the British government, has now also been raised in Scotland.

San Francisco is going to erect a monumental fountain in honor of James Lick, who has made such generous contributions in aid of scientific progress.

Oregon papers complain of the wants of ministers to supply numerous vacant parishes where good churches are erected and a sufficient support guaranteed.

"A Washington belle," says the Boston *Post*, "is looked upon as an encyclopædia of fascinations." "That speaks volumes," says the saucy Brooklyn *Argus*.

Florida papers say that that State has been talked of South more romantically and examined less accurately than any other section of country on the continent.

Recent investigations prove that fog signals cannot be depended upon at a distance of more than three miles, as they are so affected by the condition of the atmosphere.

It is now intimated that Tweed will go to work at that book just as soon as every legal measure looking to his release has failed; and then look out to see the fur fly.

A New Orleans court has made the very plain decision that the printed words "not negotiable," upon the face of a note drawn to order, do not affect its negotiability.

Poor Andy Johnson will have to emigrate from Greenville, Tennessee. In that village prayer has pulled the stoppers out of the bottles and the bungs out of the kegs.

The newest swindle is an attempt to obtain money from inventors and owners of patent rights by offering large sums by circulars for an invention for a term of years.

At Mardi Gras time in Galveston, the church yards yawned and graves gave up their dead. At least, the local papers said the city was "crowded with breathless spectators."

"The Old Mother of States and of Presidents" proposes to license faro banks, the Finance Committee of the Legislature having concluded to report a bill to this end.

The Ku-Klux hat is the latest style. Now, if some one will get out a Laura Fair bonnet, a Rafferty necktie and a Woodhull brand of paper collars, the world will be happy.

It is suggested that to prevent the sale of food poisoned by adulteration, "Life companies be thoroughly organized and pecuniarily interested in an effort to prevent it."

The Grangers of the West are making a movement against some of the Patent laws, and especially against extension of patents which have run seventeen years or more already.

President Grant's homestead farm, near St. Louis, is steadily advancing in value, and St. Louis people say that it will make him a millionare. Altogether, his situation is not deplorable.

An Illinoisian publishes the following singular notice: "I have left my house and home, and I hereby warn the public that I will not hereafter be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife."

The Illinois Grangers are moving in the matter of establishing a manufactory of agricultural implements. It is said that by making their own ploughs alone, a saving of fifty per cent. can be effected.

Trinity church, New York, proposes to take up the temperance movement, by refusing to renew the leases of about two score buildings owned by that corporation, and now used as liquor saloons.

"I should like to destroy without rebuilding the city of New York," says Ruskin, with an air of thirsting for foreign gore scarcely to be excelled. In fact New York to him is a red-rag of extraordinary dimensions.

The old swindle about hearing the murmur of the sea in a shell is a humbug. For, if you will hold a beaver hat, or a goblet, or a pickle bottle, or an oyster can to your ear, you will hear the same delicious murmur.

New Orleans may be happy yet. The receipts of cotton of that port up to date are upwards of a million of bales; 135,000 more than were received at the same date last year and the largest receipts since the war.

The latest municipal problem in Chicago was whether the City Councils have power to fix the price of gas. It has been decided in the negative, and a bill to confer the power has been prepared for the State Legislature.

One of the English critics thinks Talmadge perpetrates oddities but produces few weighty sentences. He is a preacher who keeps his hearers on the brink of a laugh. That is decidedly good—the phrase we mean—not the practice.

And now Kossuth's son contradicts the story about the poverty, misery and so on of the illustrious Magyar. The denial is as circumstantial as the original story. The writer in *Appleton's Journal* will have to rise to explain.

A Georgia mechanic has invented a wonderful type-writing machine. It is about the size of an ordinary sewing machine, and is worked with keys, similar to piano keys. It is claimed that an expert can write with it fully a hundred words a minute.

A Nebraska judge, not long since, convicted and fined a man in the following novel manner: There being no evidence against the prisoner, the judge declared he knew something of the case himself. Whereupon he solemnly administered the oath to himself, gave his testimony, and convicted the prisoner thereon.

The Attorney General has decided that ale forfeited to a State and taken, before the United States tax is paid, from the manufacturer by the process of a State court, seeking to enforce the forfeiture, cannot be seized by the United States officers for the non-payment of said tax while it remains in the custody of the State officers.

STATE NEWS.

Phœnixville is to have a sash and moulding factory.

Harrisburg has a war between showmen just now.

Reading's yearning after a street railway is to be satisfied at last.

Mrs. Esther S. Levan, of Reading, has a pewter bowl 175 years old.

Chester has had a duck and rooster fight for $50. The duck whipped.

Harrisburg has been reveling on fresh southern shad for several weeks past.

Mr. Francis Mendler, of Ashland, has an old-fashioned sword, which bears date of 1418.

There were three burglaries in York on Saturday night, and one unsuccessful attempt.

A new postoffice building is the subject that is now agitating sundry citizens of Altoona.

Professor W. J. Bruce, late of Pittston, has started a new paper, the *Dover Mail*, at Dover, N. J.

The Johnstown *Voice* printing material was sold by the Sheriff on Tuesday, bringing $1,800.

The annual conference of the church of the United Brethren in Christ, is in session in Allentown.

Suckers are reported to be numerous and greedy in the streams and saloons about Lewistown.

Ten steel ingots have been successfully manufactured in the new rolling mill for steel in Bethlehem.

The puddlers at Fairview have resumed work at five dollars per ton, after being on a strike for a few months.

Henry Filbert Levan, of New Berlin, Berks county, a youth of four-score years, is cutting his third set of teeth.

A rifle-shooting match is on the tapis between the crack marksmen of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

And now Reading is going to embark in the equalization business, and have the real estate assessed at its cash value.

The ore washing machines at the Mauriceville mines, Oley township, Berks county, were put in operation on Monday.

Harrisburg has an organization known as "Ghost Interviewers." They have frequent communings with spirits of the departed—rye.

The Virginia Conference of the U. B. church, which was in session last week appropriated $10,000 to Lebanon Valley College at Annville.

A petrified snake was recently discovered imbedded in the coal at the Franklin colliery, near Osceola. It has been sent to Philadelphia.

Senator Yeakle, of Montgomery, has been in his seat but a few days since the meeting of the Legislature. He has been too unwell to attend.

The coal trade in the Lykens valley showed a considerable falling off last week. Prices are expected to be materially lower next month than now.

Mrs. Caroline Price, of Pittston, blew out the gas on retiring to bed in a Scranton hotel. She still lives, but had a close call from the grim destroyer.

John Gast, of Lancaster, ran to a fire and overheated himself; then drank two glasses of cold beer. The whole fire depatment turned out to his funeral.

A $225 mule, belonging to Matthew Berry, of Caln township, Chester county, died of lockjaw, caused by a nail being driven into his foot by a blacksmith.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of Tuesday came to us in a new dress, neat, tasteful and handsome. The *Telegraph* stands up manfully for Republican principles.

Jesse Reyner, of North Coventry township, Chester county, has a trout hatching pond. A few days ago rats attacked his hatching beds and destroyed nearly all the eggs.

Emil Meister & Co., of the Kutztown *Journal*, announce that they are about to establish in Reading, a daily German paper for the city of Reading and central Pennsylvania.

On the evening of the 19th inst. the clothes of a little child of David Carr, of Washington township, Lawrence county, caught fire at the grate, burning him so badly that he died on the 20th.

Susan Jacobs is in jail at Lancaster on a charge of infanticide. It is said she is the mother of the child found in the chimney of a hotel in that city, week before last. She was arrested at Columbia.

William Cameron made a present of a new steam fire engine to the borough of Lewisburg, and the people showed their appreciation of the gift by electing William to be Burgess by a unanimous vote.

A Pottstown school boy actually pulled out enough bricks from the wall of a school house with the object of bringing it down, to make the breach a large one, and all because he was mad at the teacher.

The Pottsville *Standard* published a pathetic story about a man grieving himself to death over the fall of a wayward daughter, and an "old citizen" spoils the romance by telling that the girl's father fell from a coal breaker and was killed.

An employee of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company's round house at Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, named Jacob Eisenacker, fell dead while engaged in his usual occupation.

The Athens *Gleaner* says the Fall Creek Company's mines, near Barclay, Pa., are owned by the proprietors of the large iron works at Troy, New York, which uses all the coal there mined, and an additional quantity from Blossburg.

Mrs. Mary Goodman, aged sixty years, the wife of Mr. John Goodman, residing near the Union canal feeder, east of Lebanon, died last Thursday morning, from the effects of a severe burn caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company are re-numbering the stations along their main and branch roads, to be completed by March 2. This arrangement was rendered necessary to have the new stations numbered in regular order.

The Towanda *Item* says: According to a recent estimate, Towanda supports one saloon to every 100 inhabitants—men, women and children. The man don't live who dare say "local option" is a success in Towanda, in view of these facts.

A little child of Henry Burke, living five miles west of Washington borough, came near losing its life by taking a dose of corrosive sublimate from a bottle left carelessly within its reach. Prompt application of the proper remedies saved it.

A correspondent says: "Please inform the Reading *Times* that the old coin inscribed '1 skilling Danske K. M. 771,' is just 103 years old, it having been a very common practice in coining to omit the mark for thousands in the date, as any numismatist would have told him."

The Harrisburg *Patriot*, of the 25th inst., says: There is no truth in the statements of correspondents of Eastern and Western papers that J. Monroe Kreiter has decamped, and it is rumored that he intends bringing suits of libel against those who have been circulating the reports.

The annual reunion of Battery B, First Pennsylvania Reserve Artillery, will be held at Mt. Jackson, Lawrence county, on Saturday, April 25th. John T. Cramer, of North Carolina, was elected orator at the last meeting, with Captain J. H. Cooper, of New Castle, as alternate.

L. W. Herrington, editor and publisher of the *Lycoming Ranger*, has been arrested and held to bail on a charge of maintaining a nuisance. At the hearing it was charged that the *Ranger* was an indecent publication, and should be suppressed. Herrington says it is bound to be published.

Matthias Kaas, convicted in February last, with William Siner, of keeping a gambling house in Philadelphia, and sentenced to two years and six months and a fine of $500, was released from prison on Sunday, having received pardon from the Board of Pardons. Siner was pardoned some time ago.

East Brady had a lively sensation last week, when a drunken youth fired several shots through the window at a woman who refused to sell him ginger cake. Fortunately the shots did not hit anybody, and the shootist lit out for parts unknown, handsomely giving the officer the slip the morning after his arrest.

A few days ago, says the Pottstown *Ledger*, the remains of Daniel K. Trayer, a soldier who died in 1861 of wounds received in front of Petersburg, was taken up from the church yard of the Old Brick church in Pottstown, and removed to the new Mt. Zion Cemetery. In doing this it was found that the body was completely petrified—turned to stone—and the features had assumed the appearance of plaster paris.

Indistinct Ailments.

There are many distressing symptoms of disease, the causes of which are uncertain. Debility, nervous irritation, mental stupor, and headache, for instance, may possibly be symptomatic of chronic disease in some particular organ; yet, in a large majority of cases, at least, they arise from indigestion, and morbid conditions of the liver and bowels engendered by a foul stomach. When this is the case a few doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will usually effect a complete cure, but should the symptoms be only mitigated without being entirely removed, by a brief course of the remedy, let it be continued until every trace of disease has vanished. Dyspepsia is a wonderful mimic. It imitates with startling accuracy the indications of heart disease, brain disease, kidney disease, and half a dozen other frightful ailments, and when the doctors have solemnly announced the existence of one or other of these complaints, half a dozen doses of the Bitters will, in most cases, explode their theories by curing the patient.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished, at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
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MEDICAL.

Fever and Ague Remedies.
Deshler's Fever and Ague Pill,
Shallenberger's Antidote,
AND
Smith's Tonic Syrup,
Are three of the best remedies science has yet produced for the POSITIVE CURE of that much to be dreaded disease, FEVER AND AGUE.
We have the certificates of some of the best citizens in Pittsburgh that were cured by the above remedies. We GUARANTEE THEM TO BE A CERTAIN CURE.
For sale at the Drug and Family Medicine Depot of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.
2p

DRY GOODS.

Special Bargains!
Cheaper than Ever!
BUY NOW
As Goods Will Certainly Advance.
Our Stock is Still Full and Complete.
MANY GOOD BARGAINS IN OUR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT Marked Down to Still Lower Prices to Close Out.
CALL AND SEE
OUR 12½ CENT DRESS GOODS,
OUR 15 CENT DRESS GOODS,
OUR 18¾ CENT DRESS GOODS,
OUR 20 CENT DRESS GOODS,
OUR 25 CENT DRESS GOODS.
All at about One-half Former Prices, some Splendid Bargains among them.
SPECIAL BARGAINS!
At 8c, GOOD DARK GINGHAMS.
At 10c, WIDE SHEETING MUSLINS.
At 12½c, LONSDALE BLEACHED MUSLINS.
At 8c, SOME OF THE BEST PRINTS.
At 18¾c, GOOD STYLES TYCOON REPPS.
At 25c, WIDE MERINO PLAIDS.
At 50c, ALL-WOOL COLORED MERINOS.
Furs! Furs! Furs!
Boas! Boas! Boas!
Sets! Sets! Sets!
Muffs! Muffs! Muffs!
TO CLOSE OUT
At Very Low Prices.
A. W. ERWIN & Co
172 and 174
Federal Street, Allegheny,
AND
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution of Copartnership
The Partnership of J. W. PORTER & CO. is this day dissolved, PAUL JONES retiring. The business will still be conducted under the firm name of J. W. PORTER & CO.
J. W. PORTER,
D. R. PORTER.
Pittsburgh, February 17, 1874.
COPARTNERSHIP—I HAVE THIS DAY associated with me in the Pig Iron and Commission Business D. R. PORTER. J. W. PORTER & CO.
J. W. PORTER.....D. R. PORTER.
J. W. PORTER & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF
Pig Iron and Blooms,
NO. 98 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH.
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New Discovery.
EDWARDS'S
Natural Polish,
The Best Article in the World for all purposes.
It will Clean and Polish anything and everything, from the FINEST GOLD JEWELRY to the worst tarnished LOCOMOTIVE, FIRE ENGINE OR KITCHEN UTENSIL.
For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.
AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and get a Circular.
27 Sixth Street,
PITTSBURGH.

FURNITURE,
At Reduced Prices.
J. W. WOODWELL & SONS,
97, 99 and 101 Third Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PARLOR, LIBRARY, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM, HALL AND OFFICE
Furniture
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MAGIC INKSTAND.

MAGIC INKSTAND

PRODUCES INK OF THE BEST QUALITY FOR EVERY DAY USE. BY SIMPLY ADDING WATER.
(This apparatus contains a chemical product hitherto unknown to the Arts.)
FOR SALE BY
R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.,
62 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.
S. A. CLARKE & CO., 115 Wood Street, Pittsburgh,
AND ALL STATIONERS AND BOOKSELLERS.
Sent, postpaid, on receipt of $2.

HENRY PROUSE COOPER,
English Tailor and Importer,
54 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
AND AT
8 Sackville St., Piccadilly, London, W.
Gentlemen's Garments made in the most correct styles.
TTDS

BARBOUR'S
Non-Explosive Head-Light Oil
Only 25 Cents Per Gallon.
BARBOUR & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS.
Also, Agents for TESSY'S PATENT REFLECTING LAMP BURNER.
Office, No. 1 Smith St., near Suspension Bridge

Fairbanks Standard
SCALES
Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine.
Also, Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Improved Money Drawers, &c. Scales Repaired Promptly.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
48 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
TTDS

$1,000 REWARD.
For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that De BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 00. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents, 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.

BLACK ALPACAS!
BLACK ALPACAS!
AT 25 CENTS.
Heavy Black Poplins,
Extra Good Value,
AT 25 CENTS.
Black Alpacas!
Fine Quality, at 31 cents.
Black Alpacas!
Very Low, at 40 Cents.
Black Alpacas!
A Very Superior Quality,
AT 50 CENTS.
Black Alpacas!
Quality for Price Unexcelled.
Black Alpacas and Mohairs
Up to the Very Finest Qualities.
At the present we are offering some "EXTRA INDUCEMENTS" in BLACK SILKS, at Prices which cannot fail to be APPRECIATED.
ENGLISH BOMBAZINES,
FRENCH MERINOS,
BLACK VELOURS,
COLORED VELOURS,
&c., &c., &c.
MOURNING GOODS
A SPECIALTY.
STOCK VERY ATTRACTIVE.
Prices Always the Lowest, at
Wm. Semple's,
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

OPENING
OF
SPRING MILLINERY
AT
Horne & Co.'s
WHOLESALE HOUSE,
Thursday, Feb. 26.
Patterns, Bonnets
AND
Round Hats.
Straw Bonnets and Hats,
All colors and mixture, from low to fine grade, and in all new shapes
Bonnets, Hats and Sash Ribbons,
GEO DE SUEZ AND TURQUOISE,
ALL SHADES AND QUALITY.
Fine French Flowers,
Wreaths and Boquet Bunches,
Buds, Roses, &c.
CRAPE NET LACES,
Frames, &c.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
77 and 79 Market Street.

CARPETS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
MR. THOMPSON McCLINTOCK has been admitted a member of our firm, to date from January 1st, 1874.
O. McCLINTOCK & CO.
Pittsburgh, February 19, 1874.
NEW STYLES
CARPETINGS!
NOW ARRIVING.
Our Spring Stock now opening, comprising the Latest Novelties and Styles introduced at home or abroad, has been selected with special reference to this market, and merits the attention of all contemplating refurnishing.
Oliver
McClintock
& Company,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS!
Spring Stock.
NEW STYLES,
LARGE ASSORTMENT,
ALL GRADES,
LOW PRICES.
Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER AND RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, P

Turkish Folding Spring Beds,
Metropolitan Spring Beds,
Mattresses of all kinds,
Pillows and Bolsters,
Comforts and Blankets,
Sheets and Pillow Slips.
Agents for PATENT METALIC WEATHER STRIP.
We invite you to call and see us before purchasing.
E. EDMUNDSON & SONS,
55 MARKET STREET.

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Practice in all the Federal, State and County Courts. Collections Made and Legal Business Transacted in all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe.

DRY GOODS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.
At 6 1-4c, Fast Colored Prints.
At 8 1-3c, Shirting Prints.
At 8 1-3c, New Dark Prints.
At 8 1-3c, All Linen Towels.
At 8 1-3c, All Linen Towelings.
At 8 1-3c, Yard Wide Bleached Muslins.
At 12 1-2c, Handsome Damask Toweling.
At 12 1-2c, Extra Good Bleached Muslins.
At 15c, Heavy Huck Toweling.
At 5¢c, Ladies' Stamped Skirts.
At 62 1-2c, Ladies' Skirts, full size.
At 75c, Ladies' White Skirts.
Bargains in Table Linens!
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings.
Cornices, Window Fixings,
Curtain Laces, Vestibule Laces,
Window Hollands and Blinds.
TOILET QUILTS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS,
HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
"Elastic Sponge" for Pillows
Good Bargains in Domestic Goods,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

HATS AND CAPS.

FALL STYLES
SILK HATS!
Broadway and Trade Styles.
Fur, Cassimere and Wool
HATS.
SILK, CLOTH AND FUR
CAPS.
Full Line, all the New Styles in Market.
R. H. PALMER,
151 WOOD ST.
P. S.—New Goods Received Daily.

ROOFING.

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Gravel Roofing
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Roofing Materials
Of all kinds always on hand and for Sale.
REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE.
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ROOFER AND DEALER IN

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Office, 270 PENN STREET, opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot,
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All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by Experienced Workmen.

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DEALERS IN
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Also, Slating Nails and Felt,
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Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SLATE ROOFS put on by experienced workmen.

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STEEL CASTINGS
UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.
We are now making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, capable of receiving Very High Polish. Can be Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel, and about as Forged Steel. Send for Circular.
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Twenty-sixth and Railroad Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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PARK, BROTHER & CO
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL.
Office and Warehouse, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad Streets, Pittsburgh.

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ANDERSON & WOODS,
Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; ALSO, BEST
Refined German Plow and Spring Steel
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Manufacturers of All Descriptions of
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BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL, SPRING, PLOUGH AND AXLE STEEL, GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL, CIRCULAR AND LONG SAWS, ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM AND SEAT SPRINGS, AXLES, STEEL TIRE, STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.
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ANALYTICAL CHEMIST AND CONSULTING METALLURGIST,
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Mr. M. CONCANON
PRACTICAL OVEN BUILDER,
Respectfully announces that hereafter he can be found at the stand of Albert Warren, successor to George Allen,
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IMPROVED 30 PER CENT. WARRANTED
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New Goods
FOR SPRING.
Ladies' and Misses'
HATS!
Latest Spring Shades.
New Flowers and Plumes,
Suitable for Spring.
NEW SCARFS,
New Collars and Cuffs.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
WHITE AND COLORED APRONS.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
White and Colored Waists.
LADIES AND MISSES'
FINE LINEN UNDERWEAR.
Hamburg Edgings
and Embroideries.
Laces, Trimmings, American and French Corsets, Handkerchiefs, New Silk Scarfs, &c., &c., &c.
Balbriggan Hosiery,
Fancy Cotton Hosiery,
British Hosiery.
INFANTS' EMBROIDERED
ROBES AND DRESSES.
Stock very complete, to which all the LATEST NOVELTIES are being daily added, at
Wm. Semple's,
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

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Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings, Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
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Manufacturers' and Merchants'
Insurance Company,
87 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
Capital, - $250,000.
Assets $343,600 18, Jan. 1, 1873.
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Western Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED APRIL, 1849.
CAPITAL.....$225,000.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.
Office—First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.
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OF PITTSBURGH.
Office—No. 131 Smithfield street, second door from City Hall.
WM. BAGALEY.....President.
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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage to the Western rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire.
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Franklin Fire Ins. Co., of Philadelphia,
ORGANIZED 1829.
CASH ASSETS—$3,500,000.
COFFIN, KELLOG & CO., Agents,
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ALL forms of Venereal, Private and Nervous Diseases at the long established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. [illegible]
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Doctor Whittier,
No. 296 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood Restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.—an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.

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A. McCARTY,
NO. 64 FOURTH AVENUE,
BROKER.
WANTED,
MORTGAGES,
AND
OMMERCIAL PAPER.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 25, 1874.
he local money market is utterly dull and
pid, transactions on the street are limited
hose who can furnish good names to back
r paper and are willing to pay outside
s. The banks are daily augmenting their
osits, and trying to use their funds to ad-
tage, which is very difficult, owing to the
ceness of good paper offering. In times
were the banks sent their surplus to New
k, where they would at least get five per
on their balances, but since the panic
y of the New York banks have ceased to
interest on deposit, and those that con-
e the practice have cut down rates and
d the amount of sale balance required so
that but little is earned from this source.
e dullness which reigns in financial mat-
is reflected in all departments of trade.
business interests now hinge on the action
Congress on the legal tender circulation,
until something definite is done in this re-
we cannot reasonably hope for the infu-
of any life or vigor into business opera-

e stock list has been exceedingly tame,
as will be noticed in the tables given be
the changes have involved a radius of
han one per cent.

Southern State bonds the Tennessees
nd prominence, and sales to-day were
91 for old and new issues, with offerings
at the close. The past due coupon bonds
at 70¼@71¼, with offerings at 71½ at the
. Virginias were almost nominal, though
ols sold at 51½, with offerings at 52 at the
. Old North Carolina were offering at 30
e close, new being 16@20, and the special
hree series, 10 bid. Old South Carolinas
at 25 bid, and new July and January, 9½
and bid. Missouris sold up to 95½, closing
and the St. Jo. issue 91½ to 92.
ntral Pacifics close at 96@96½, after sales
th figures. Union Pacific firsts sold at
nd 85½, leaving off at 85¼@85½. We quote
grants at the close, 81½@83 (sales at 82).
nes to the extent of $63,000, sold up from
82½, with late offerings at 83.

he income bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad
ne on the first of September next. Holders of
will be offered in exchange a new sinking
mortgage bond, which will be a second lien on
nds and a third on the road. The terms of the
nge have not been definitely agreed on, but
bly the new bonds will be offered at 90, in ex-
e for the incomes at par. The new bonds will
ight per cent. interest in currency, and have a
ng fund of one per cent., to be invested by an-
drawings at par. Judging from the result of
of lands during the past few years the remain-
and grant bonds will soon be retired, there-
king these bonds a first mortgage on the
, which even at present market price are esti-
at a greater value than the amount of both
nd grant bonds and the new sinking fund
ages. The company now holds 11,231,317
The average price per acre on sales made
date is $4 22. The income bonds maturing in
mber are not secured by a mortgage, and it is
sed that the holders of them will readily ex-
e them for bond a which is secured by a mort-
and protected by a sinking fund.

n consequence of frequent applications to the
of the Bureau of Statistics for information in
d to the amount of circulating medium in Great
n, France and other European countries, and
wide divergence of statements on the part of
ean as well as American financiers, an exam-
n has been made of the published official
ics, and a variety of authorities on the sub-
onsulted, with a view to obtaining approxi-
y accurate data. The results of this investi-
have just been prepared, from which it ap-
the total amount of gold coin circulating in
nited Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland at
lose of 1872 was £34,551,009 sterling; silver
0,000; bronze, £1,148,000; excess of bank notes
coin reserves £40,540,000; total circulation in
and notes, £141,239,000; being equiva-
n United States gold coin to $6,865,421,540.
metallic currency, coin and bullion of
e is given at 4,000,000,000 francs; note of the
of France in circulation on December 26, 1873,
389,625 francs; total, 6,807,689,625 francs. De-
metallic reserve in bank December 28, 759,962,-
ance, and the currency circulation is 6,047,727,-
ance, equivalent in United States gold coin, at
y cents to the franc, to $1,209,545,441. In the
y-two States composing the North German
deration the supposed aggregate of coin is
5,362 thalers. The coin held in reserve by the
to protect their note circulation is 100,000,000
s, leaving in the hands of the people 532,435,362
s. The notes in the hands of the people
nt to 253,159,142 thalers, making coin and notes
hands of the people 785,594,504 thalers, equiv-
n United States gold coin to $557,772,093. The
an government within the last two years has
d about 334,000,000 thalers in gold.

The following tables show the prices of
government bonds, and railway stocks,
e various sessions of the New York Stock
ange, during the day. Furnished by
er S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth ave-

	Opened.	Closed.
	112⅛	112⅛
6s, 1881, coupons	120⅜	120⅜
1862	117⅜	117⅜
1864	119	119⅛
1865	120	120⅛
1865, new	119⅛	119⅛
1867	120	119⅞
1868 coupons	119⅜	119⅜
, registered	113⅜	113⅜
, coupons	116⅜	116
ncy 6s	116⅜	116⅛
ncy 5s	114⅜	114⅜

ruary 25, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
	112⅞	112⅞	112¾	112¾	112⅝	112⅝
n	....	85	....	81	....	....
rn Union Teleg'h.	76¼	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	75⅞
Mail	42⅛	42¼	41⅞	....	41⅞	41⅝
s Express	....	95⅜	....	96	....	....
Fargo Express	....	76	....	78	....	....
can Express	....	64⅝	....	64⅝	....	....
States Express	....	72	....	....	....	....
ork Central	104⅜	104⅜	....	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
	48⅛	47⅜	46⅞	47	47	47
gan Central	....	89	....	89⅜	....	....
gan Southern	81⅜	81⅛	81⅛	81¼	81¼	81¼
s Central	....	104	....	....	....	....
and & Pittsburgh	....	87¼	....	....	....	....
o & Northwestern	58⅜	57½	58	....	57⅞	57⅞
'referred	....	75	....	....	74⅞	74⅞
sland	107⅛	107	106⅞	....	....	106¾
ul	46⅞	46⅛	46⅛	....	....	46
'referred	....	72¾	....	....	....	....
h	51⅞	50¾	50⅜	....	50⅝	50⅛
Vayne	....	93⅜	....	....	....	....
nd Mississippi	32⅞	33	33	....	....	32¾
Pacific	34⅞	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34⅞
o and Alton ex-div	....	107	....	....	....	....
, Hartford & Erie	....	1⅞	....	....	....	1⅞
n	....	131⅛	....	130⅞	131	131
Haute	....	18	....	....	....	....

Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue,
h the following report of active stocks at
hiladelphia Board:

. R. R.	51⅞
. Scrip	98
ng	57¾
Co.'s N. J.	123¾
eek,	17⅜
Valley	60
R. R. 7-30	92
l Transportation, bid	43⅜
e Transportation, bid	50⅜

ODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, February 25, 1874.

ARKS—The earth is once more covered with
and Winter is once more master of the situ-

markets exhibit few signs of improvement,
the language of a well-posted, far-seeing
, "there is a ground-swell" which will make
elt on the opening of spring.
rivers are still in fair boating order, and the
tions are that they will so remain for some
e come.
re are few changes to note in prices of leading
s, all of which will be found under their ap-
headings.
following table shows the recepts of produce
past twenty-four hours, by rail and river:

bbls	1,606	Apples, bbls	703
, bxs	15	Corn, sks	1,369
, sks	1,040	Barley, sks	362
sks	2,752	Butter, pkgs	31
, tcs	225	Potatoes, bush	230

following are the receipts of the leading ar-
of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
bbls	9,337	9,274	18,611
, bbls	1,276	914	2,190
, boxes	12	129	141
sacks	5,873	7,399	13,173
, sacks	7,167	7,310	14,447
, sacks	3,938	2,744	6,682
acks	2,835	2,766	5,601
acks	7,806	9,951	17,757
, pkgs	374	294	667
, pcs	2,400	2,500	4,900
, trcs	598	767	1,365

w will be found the wholesale prices of the
t, unless otherwise noted:
As—The receipts light, with sales for choice
0@4 00; medium $2 50a3 50 per bbl.
—Market reported fair at the following quo-
: X $8 ⅌ bbl; XX $9; India ale $10 ⅌
ass's English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gals $22 70a
bbls 41 gals $42 25@42 75; hhds, 68 gals $62 50
; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 75; Wm. Young-
dia pole ale, in cases of 8 doz bottles $3 ⅌
Robert Younger's sparkling ale, $3 ⅌ doz;
ess's stouts, bottled by A Burke, $3 ⅌ doz;
l & Coobrane's ginger ale, $2 25 ⅌ doz; Cas-
Hazard & Co's ginger ale, $1 75 ⅌ doz.
s—We have no improvement to note in
nor can we predict the future of the market.
re made at the following figures: Soda ash,
n 3¾@4c; refined, 5c; potash, 9c; pearl, 10c;
, 5c; black lead 5c.
E BUTTER—Sales at 60@70c ⅌ gal.
ON AND PROVISION—Owing to the large and
ired stocks of meats held by all provision
re sold, we do not deem it amiss to hint to
general reader that now is a good
to buy. Leading wholesale houses sell
e following quotations; Hams, sugar
extra, ⅌ lb, 12¾c; shoulders, extra sugar cured
9½c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured,
dried beef, extra sugar cured ⅌ lb, 16½c;
tongues, sugar cured, ⅌ doz, $7 00; bacon
ers ⅌ lb, 9c; do rib sides ⅌ lb, 9½c;
rib sides, ⅌ lb, 9¾c; do clear sides, ⅌ lb,
mess pork ⅌ bbl, $16 50; lard, prime
tierces, ⅌ lb, 10½c; refined do for sum-
e, in tierces, ⅌ lb 10¼c; refined do for sum-
se, in half bbls, ⅌ lb, 11¼c; refined do for
er use, in buckets ⅌ lb, 11¼c; refined do
caddies, 12¼c; refined do in 5 lb caddies,
in 3 lb pails, 13¼c; refined do in 5 lb
3¼c; refined do in 6 ⅌ pails 13c ⅌ lb; ham
e, 18c ⅌ lb.
ER—As we have again and again stated the
of even passable butter is short of the sup-
he roads, scant stock of fodder and feed, and
n other causes are assigned for this state of
but still those who sigh for good, cheap but-
not happy. We quote as follows: Prime
at 40@42c; medium to good 35@37c.
WHEAT FLOUR—The legitimate season for
wheat cakes is drawing to a close. We
ed sales in a jobbing way at 3¾@4c ⅌ lb.
s—There is quite an active demand for prime
navy beans, which found ready sale at $2 00@
bushel.
M CORN—Sales of red and red topped at 5½@
air to good green 7½@8½c; burl 9½@10c ⅌ lb.
—Prices unchanged at 25c ⅌ lb.
MS—No 2, $2 ⅌ doz; No 3, $3 50 ⅌ doz; No 4,
; No 5, $3 25 ⅌ doz; carpet brooms $3 ⅌ doz;
oy brooms and whisps $1 50@2 00. In a job-
way, from store, 25@37½c ⅌ dozen additional.
KEE BAKING POWDER—The usual demand for
eful article is as active as ever. We are re-
sales at the following figures: ½ lb cans
at $1 60; ¼ do $3; 1 lb do $5 50; 5 lb cans
1 lb bxs, ⅌ lb, 39c.
BON OIL—The market is quiet and prices are
nged. We quote f. o. b. at works at 13½c.

the usual advance being charged for small lots from stores.

CANNED GOODS—The demand for choice canned goods, of all varieties, is fairly active. Those dealers who make a specialty of this line of trade state that their stocks are full, choice, and will be sold at a small margin of profit. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, 2 lb cans, ⅌ peaches, ⅌ doz, $2 50; 3 lb pie peaches, ⅌ doz, $2 50; Winslow's corn $2 95@3 00 ⅌ doz; Portland sugar corn $2 75 ⅌ doz; 3 lb tomatoes, ⅌ doz, $2 25@2 30; 3 lb peaches, ⅌ doz, $3 50; 3 lb pumpkin, ⅌ doz, $2 50.

CHEESE—The market was firm and prices on some grades a shade better. We quote as follows: Prime Ohio Factory 16½@17c to the trade, and in a jobbing way 17@17½c; Young America 18c; Nutmeg 17c. Prime to choice Ohio Sweitzer 16@17c.

CIDER—$6 50@8 50 ⅌ barrel according to quality.

CRANBERRIES—10 to $13 ⅌ bbl; $3 50 to $4 ⅌ box.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $7 50@8 ⅌ case of four dozen packages.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit, 11½c; ginger snaps, 12½c; oyster crackers, 7c; soda crackers, 7c; sugar crackers, 9½c; butter crackers, 7c; water crackers, 7½c ⅌ lb.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement, $2@2 25 per barrel; Phœnix hydraulic cement, $2@2 25 per bbl; Rosedale cement $3 50@4; Youghiogheny, $1 95 @2 00.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was firm and prices are unchanged. The stocks though not large are fully equal to the demand. Prices are governed as to quality and condition. We quote as follows: Apples 8@10c ⅌ lb, mixed peaches, 10@15c; halves 14@15c; blackberries 16@16c.

EGGS—This being the season of Lent the demand for fresh eggs is greater than usual, and owing to the meagre supply prices are fully maintained. We quote good fresh at 21@22c per dozen, pickled not inquired for.

FISH—There is a continued active demand for fish, though there is no quotable change in prices which are as follows: No 1 extra mess mackerel $36; No 1 mess mackerel $34; No 1 shore mackerel $23; extra No 1 bay mackerel $19; No 1 bay mackerel $17; extra No 2 mackerel $17; No 2 bay mackerel $14; large No 3 mackerel $12 50; No 3 mackerel $10; split Labrador herring $8@9; white fish $7 50@8; lake trout $7@7 50; large Georges codfish $7@7 50 ⅌ 100; medium Georges codfish $6 50 ⅌ 100; red herring, scales, 50c ⅌ box; No 1 35c ⅌ box.

FLOUR—The home demand is moderately active, with some orders for shipment. The market, however, shows no signs of renewed activity, and prices are unchanged. We quote white wheat flour at $9 25@10; red winter, $8@8 50; choice Minnesota, spring wheat, $7@7 50 per bbl.

FEATHERS—No 1 78@80c ⅌ lb; No 2 70@72c, as to quality and quantity.

GROCERIES—We have no change to note in prices. The market is reported moderately active, although the late dullness in coffees continues, and sugars and molasses are quiet. We quote as follows:

Coffee—Green, choice, 34c; prime 33c; good 30@31c; fair 29@30c; Java 38 to 40c. Roasted coffee—In papers 35c; in bulk, 34½c; Java 42 to 43c.

Tea—Young Hysen, 50c@$1 10 ⅌ lb; Gunpowder 55c@$1 25; Imperial, 50c@$1 ⅌ lb; Japan, 55c@$1 ⅌ lb; Oiong, 25@85c ⅌ lb; fancy, $1 ⅌ lb; Souchon 25@85c ⅌ lb.

Sugars—Standard Ex. C, 10½c; Standard B, 10½c; Standard A, 10¾c; Standard hards, 11¼c.

Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans, 75c; choice, 80c, and scarce; old or p, 65@70c, and little in market.

Syrups—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Dirps, 65c; lower grades, 45@40c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina, 9@9½c; Patna, 8@8½c; Rangoon 8c.

GRAIN—The demand is confined almost exclusively to the supply of local wants. The receipts of all cereals are light. Wheat—red winter $1 55@1 60; white $1 65@$1 70. Oats—the market was quiet at 52@55c as to grade and quality. Corn—ear is in moderate request at 68@70c ⅌ bush, whilst shelled will fetch 70@72c. Rye—receipts very light, with sales at $1 00@1 05. Barley—nominally $1 65@1 70.

HONEY—Choice clover 40c ⅌ lb; buckwheat 30@35c.

HOMINY—Sales at $4 50@5 25 ⅌ bbl.

HOPS—1873's 48@50c ⅌ lb; 1870's 35@40c; 1871's 15@19c.

HAY—Baled $18@22 ⅌ ton; wagon $25@27.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5.

LARD OIL—Winter strained 80c ⅌ gallon; fall 75c.

POTATOES—Prime peachblows on track $1 25; store $1 35@1 40.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens 10@12c; turkeys 15@16c.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Retail dealers supplied at $6 ⅌ gross.

SALT—Sales at $1 60 ⅌ bbl by car lots, and $1 80@1 85 in jobbing lots.

TALLOW—Sales at 6¾@7c ⅌ lb.

RAGS—Sales at 2½@3c ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—Timothy seed $3 50@3 75; clover $5 75@6 00; flaxseed $2 15.

WHISKY—Sales of highwines at 99c@$1.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, February 26, 1874.

REMARKS—The market yesterday in the oil regions gave signs of a revival of trade. We are reported sales of several thousand barrels at various points, including Oil City, upper and lower creek, Parker's and other points. So far as prices are concerned, no change was perceptible.

CRUDE.

We have nothing new to note in regard to prices. There was, however, an improved demand, as the following sales will exhibit:

PARKER'S.

2,000 bbls Union	$1 85@1 90
5,000 bbls United	1 80@1 85

For prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

We have nothing new to report; the rates are the same as those current for some days past, with sales at the works free on cars, at 13½c.

Philadelphia—Unchanged; spot 14½c; all this month 14½c; March 15½c; April 16c.

New York—Prices unsettled, and dealers apart in their views; spot 15½c; March 15½a16c; April 16¼a 16½c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market weak; city $1 70, country $1 65.

TITUSVILLE, February 25.—The "Courier" says: The market was quiet. Monday being a holiday, dealers were slow to get back into the harness. On upper road the market opened at $2 05, and at the close $2 00 was bid, but there seemed to be little disposition to operate. At other points the trade was unusually quiet. Sales:

500 bbls, upper road, spot	$2 05
500 bbls, upper road, spot	2 05
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	2 02½
500 bbls, upper road, spot	2 02½
1,000 bbls, Parker's, Union	1 90
1,000 bbls, Parker's, Union	1 85
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United	1 85
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United	1 82½
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United	1 82½
2,000 bbls, Parker's, United	1 80

NEW YORK, February 25, closing 24.—Market very much unsettled at higher quotations, buyers and sellers being very much apart in their views. Crude in bulk, old contracts, offering at 7½c for spot; crude, in shipping orders, 11½c. Refined 15½c; best bid, March delivery, nominally 15½a16c; April 16¼a16½c; sales 5,000 bbls March at 15a16c. Cases spot 21½c. Naphtha 8½a8½c. Philadelphia refined held firm at 14½a15c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 25.—Market quiet; S. W. 14½c; crude, in bulk, 7c; cases 20c; sales none; futures: February 14½c; March 15½c; April 16c.

PARKERS, February 25.—Market quiet at $1 80a 1 90, according to pipe.

PETROLEUM CENTER, February 25.—Market quiet at $1 90a1 95.

OIL CITY, February 25.—Market dull at $1 90.

TITUSVILLE, February 25.—Market very quiet at $2 02½.

TIDIOUTE, February 25.—Market unchanged at $1 70a1 75 offered; no sellers.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Duncan	Citizens O W	407
Brady & Co	Citizens O W	10
McKelvey	Star O W	1,186
McKelvey	Cosmos O W	456
McKelvey	Hutchinson O W	477
Tack	Citizens O W	469
McKelvey	Vesta O W	451
Stevenson	Peerless	307
Fisher Bros	Citizens O W	468
Fisher Bros	Empire O W	74

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Citizens O W	1,352	Vesta O W	451
Star O W	1,186	Peerless O W	357
Cosmos O W	456	Empire O W	74
Hutchinson O W	477		
Total			5,677

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, February 25, 1874.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle to this time have been fair of cattle intended for sale at this point, and rather heavy of stock for eastern markets. The quality of the cattle generally is good, better than the average runs. The market so far has been slow, hardly one-third of the stock being sold that usually is at this time of the week. At this writing trade is slow, buyers holding off for lower prices. Sellers think there is no necessity for lower rates, but at the same time that they will be compelled to accede to buyers' demands in order to make sales. Following are about the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers $6 25 to $6 50; extra 1,300 lb steers $5 75 to $6 00; prime 1,200 lb steers $5 25 to $5 50; good 1,100 lb steers $5 00 to $5 25; fair 1,000 lb steers $4 50 to $4 75; common $4 00 to $4 50.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs this week rather light and particularly of the better grades. Common stock, such as light pigs, are selling slow in a dull market at about buyers own prices. Prime hogs in fair demand and figures a shade higher. At this writing the market is firm and steady at about the following rates:

Extra Philadelphia, $6 50 to $6 65; prime Philadelphia, $6 40 to $6 50; prime Yorker, $5 25 to $5 75; common, $4 50 to $4 75.

Sheep.

The run of sheep was fair. Good grades in best demand, and with light supply sell readily on arrival at prices higher than have ruled for some months. Market closed firm and steady at about the following figures:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs fine wool, $7 00; extra 95 lbs fine wool, $6 75; extra 90 lbs fine wool, $6 50; fair 85 lbs fine wool, $6 25; good 80 lbs fine wool, $6 00.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 25.—Business was checked to day by a heavy snow storm, yet a moderate jobbing trade was accomplished. Cotton goods firm and in steady demand. Fine brown cotton and brown drills in brisk request from first hands. Colored cotton moderately active with a spirited demand for apron checks. Prints fairly active. Woolen goods less active. Dress fabrics, white goods and Hamburg edgings improved. Black pure mohairs in demand.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 25.—Flour—demand fair and unchanged. Wheat quiet. Corn weak; new yellow 74a75c. Oats wanted; white 57a65c. Provisions steady. Pork $16 50. Lard—western held at 9½a9½c. Crude petroleum 7½c; refined 14½c February, 14½a15½c March. Whisky lower 98c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1 23; No. 2, do $1 19½. Oats demand good at full prices; No 2, 41c. Corn dull and nominal; No 2 mixed 56½c. Rye dull and nominal; No 1, 79c. Barley firm; No 1, $1 75.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 25.—Cotton quiet at 15c. Flour and wheat nominal. Corn 71c. Oats 61c. Hay $17 50. Provisions dull. Pork $15. Bulk shoulder 5½c; clear rib 7½c; clear 7⅝c. Bacon—Shoulders 6½c; clear rib 8½c; clear 8¾c. Lard—Tierces 9½a9¾c. Whisky 94½c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 25.—Flour and oats quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; amber Michigan $1 47; seller April $1 42; seller May $1 55½; No 2 red $1 45. Corn—demand active and advancing; high mixed seller May 64c; low mixed, new, 61c; no grade, new, 58c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, February 25.—Flour, wheat and oats quiet and unchanged. Corn dull; mixed western 77c. Provisions dull and heavy. Butter steady; roll 40a43c. Coffee dull and nominal at 22½a24½c. Whisky dull at 99c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, February 25.—Flour quiet at $5 90a7 10. Corn firm at 78a80c. Oats quiet at 59a60c. Pork $16. Lard dull at 9½. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 6c; sides 8a8½c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 7a7½c; sides 9a9½c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, February 25.—Hogs—Receipts 5,300 head; no sales; live weight dressed hogs a fraction higher, closed firm at $6 87a7 60 for city, and $6 60a 7 00 for Western.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, February 25.—Cotton, flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged in every respect. Whisky $1.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, February 25.—Grain and petroleum firm and unchanged.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112⅛.

NEW YORK, February 25, 1874.

Treasury disbursements $65,000. Customs receipts $566,000.

MONEY

closed easy at 3 per cent. on governments and 4 per cent. on stocks.

STERLING

heavy at $4 83½a4 84 for sixty days, and $4 86½a 4 87 for sight.

GOLD

ranged at 112⅛a112⅜ and closing at 112⅛. Carrying rates 2a4, flat for borrowing. Clearings $42,000,000.

STATE BONDS

more active than usual; Tenessees declined and Missouri 6s advanced.

Missouri	95	Virginia, old	35
Tennessee, old	89	North Carolina, old	28
Tennessee, new	89	North Carolina, new	16
Virg. 'ia, new	42		

GOVERNMENTS

quiet and steady.

U. S. coupons, 1881	120⅜	5-20s, '67	119⅞
5-20s, '62	117⅜	5-20s, '68	119⅜
5-20s, '64	119⅛	10-40s	114⅝
5-20s, '65	120⅛	New 5s	116
5-20s, '65, new	119⅛	Currency 6's	116⅛

STOCKS

weak all day, with a decline of ¼a1½, with lowest prices of the day at close. The decline was most marked in Erie and Wabash. The others most active were the Western Union, Union Pacific and Lake Shore. Total sales between ten and two o'clock 66,000 shares. Holders of Union and Pacific bonds notified that the bonds must be presented with coupons of March interest attached, there being counterfeits in circulation.

Canton	74	St. Paul preferred	72¾
W. U. Telegraph	75¾	Toledo & Wabash	50⅜
Quicksilver	32	Do preferred	72
Adams Express	96	Fort Wayne	93⅜
Wells, Fargo & Co	76¼	Terre Haute	18
American Express	64⅜	Do preferred	30
U. S. Express	72	Chicago and Alton	107
Pacific Mail	41⅝	Do preferred	107
New York Central	104⅜	Ohio and Mississippi	32⅜
Erie	47	Cleve , Col. and Cin.	81
Do preferred	76	Burlington & Quincy	110
Harlem	131	Lake Shore	81¼
Do preferred	131	Panama	30⅛
Michigan Central	89	Illinois Central	104
Pittsburgh	87¼	Union Pacific	34⅞
Northwestern	57⅞	Central Pacific bonds	95
Do preferred	75	Union Pacific bonds	85
Rock Island	106¾	Hartford and Erie	1⅞
New Jersey Central	104	Delaware and Lack	110¾
St. Paul	46		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 25, 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; sales extra superfine at $5 96a6 50.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, unsettled and lower; No. 1 spring $1 18½; northwestern $1 19a1 19½; No 2 $1 17½a1 17¾, cash, $1 16½a1 17½ seller March, $1 19½ seller April; No 3, do $1 12½a1 13. Corn dull and unsettled; No 2 mixed 56½c cash, 57c seller March, 58c seller April, 61½a62c seller May; rejected 52½a53½c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2, 42c cash, 43c seller March; rejected 38½c. Rye scarce and firm; No 1 regular 82a82½c; fresh 85a85½c. Barley dull and nominal; No 2, $1 68; No 3, $1 48a1 50.

DRESSED HOGS—Quiet at $646 12. PROVISIONS—Pork dull and declined at $14 cash seller March, $14 30 seller April, $14 60 seller May. Lard dull and nominal at 8½c cash seller March, 8⅞c seller April. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 4⅞c; short rib middles 7½a7½c. Bacon firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet; sales at 94c, closing free with sellers at 94c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, February 25.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 165 head; week thus far 3,842 head; run very light; market active during early part of day, and strong at last week's prices, but on receipt of unfavorable news from the East weakened towards close. Sales 1,000 Illinois steers, averaging 989 lbs, $4 57a4 75; 6 1,2½; 15 Illinois oxen, averaging 1,530 lbs, at $5 60; 300 Indiana steers, averaging 1,181 to 1,298 lbs, at $5 00a5 75; 17 Indiana oxen, averaging 1,036 lbs, at $4 75; 133 Missouri steers, averaging 1,143 to 1,420 lbs, at $1 12½a5 95; 47 Missouri oxen, averaging 1,390 lbs, at $5 37½; 115 Canada steers, averaging 969 to 1,362 lbs, at $5 15a4 75; 19 Michigan steers, averaging 1,050 lbs, at $4 75.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 800 head; week thus far 8,200 head; market moderately active at last week's prices.

Hogs—Receipts, to-day 1,700 head; week thus far 16,000 head; market slow and dull, but little offering and that poor quality; Yorkers, $5 25a5 37½; heavy hogs, $5 75a5 90.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 25.—Cotton steady and scarce at 16c. Flour heavy and lower; superfine Western and State $5 40a7 15; common to good $6 30a6 60; white wheat extra $6 90a7 50. Whisky lower at 98½a99c. Wheat dull and lower; No 2 spring $1 47a1 50; No 2 Milwaukee $1 50a1 52. Rye dull and lower at $1 00a1 06. Barley and malt quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet; yellow Western 78a 79c; white Western 76a78c. Oats heavy, mixed Western 60a61½c; white 61a63c. Hay, hops and molasses quiet. Coffee active at 21a23½c. Sugar lower at 7½a7⅞c. Eggs heavy at 21a23. Wool firm; domestic fleece 40a70c; pulled 25a52½c. Pork firmer at $15 87. Beef and cut meats unchanged; middles steady; long clear 8 7-16a8½c; short clear 8 9-16c. Lard heavy; prime steam 9 3-16c; spot 9¼c February. Butter firm at 25a38c. Cheese firm at 11a16½c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 25.—Cotton and flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled at $1 57a1 40. Corn steady at 59a62c. Oats steady at 45a52c. Rye steady; No 1, $1 01. Barley steady at $1 80a1 85. Pork steady and in moderate demand at $14 50a 14 75. Lard quiet and steady; steam 9⅜a9⅜c; kettle 8⅞a9c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 5½c; clear rib 7⅝c; clear 7½c. Bacon dull; small sales at 6⅞a8⅞ a8⅝c. Hogs dull; receipts better; light sold at $5 25a5 40; heavy $5 65a6; receipts 2,640 head; shipments 970 head. Whisky opened weak at 95c and closed firm at 94c.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, February 25.—Demand for domestic wool fair; market fair; medium, extra and double Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 55a57c; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces 50a53½c; delaine and combing fleece 55a60c; superfine and extra pulled in fair demand; sales mostly from 50c to 55c for good and desirable lots.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, February 25.—Wheat quiet but steady; No 1 Milwaukee $1 57a1 63. Corn quiet and unchanged in every respect. Barley inactive and unchanged.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK, 1874.

Holtsatia	February 26	Hamburg.
Victoria	February 28	Glasgow.
City of Brooklyn	February 28	Liverpool.
Adriatic	February 28	Liverpool.
Glamorgan	February 28	Cardiff.
FROM BOSTON.		
Atlas	February 28	Liverpool.
FROM PHILADELPHIA.		
Kenilworth	February 26	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.,
PITTSBURGH, February 25, 1874.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W W'R. Ft.	In.	CHANGE —OR— Ft.	In.	DIRECT'N OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER
Cairo	39	8	+0	11	N.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	43	5	+1	2	N. W.	Lt. snow.
Davenport	5	10	—1	1	N.	Clear.
Keokuk	3	5	—0	7	N.	Clearing.
Leavenworth	1	6	..	..	S.	Clear.
Dubuque	4	2	+4	0	S. E.	Clear.
Louisville	22	6	0	..	W.	Cloudy.
Memphis	27	8	+1	..	W.	Clear.
Nashville	35	0	—1	0	N. W.	Clearing.
Pittsburgh	12	9	—1	0	N. E.	H & snow
Shreveport	12	0	—0	2	N. E.	Clear.
St. Louis	11	10	0	0	N. W.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	31	0	+0	7	W.	Clear.

D. O'LEARY,
Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
GREENSBORO, PA., February 25, 1874.

River stationary, with seven feet of water in the channel. Weather snowing at 6 P. M.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
BROWNSVILLE, PA., February 25, 1874.

River falling, with about nine feet six inches. Weather snowy; thermometer 34 degrees at 6 P. M.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WHEELING, W. VA., February 25, 1874.

Snowing hard and steady since morning. River twenty-two feet, two inches and falling. Departed—Carrie Brooks for Zanesville; Express for Parkersburg; Granite State for Pittsburgh; Juniata for Pittsburgh.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 25.—River forty-four feet and rising. Departed—Charmer, Evansville.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 25.—River falling slowly with thirty-five feet on the shoals. Weather clearing up and pleasant. Arrived—B. H. Cook, Paducah; Eddyville, Upper Cumberland.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 25.—Arrived—St. Johns, Peoria; Julia, Vicksburg; Davenport, Keokuk. Departed—City of Alton and Yaeger, New Orleans; C. V. Kountz, Pittsburgh; Grand Tower, Memphis. River stationary, with nine to ten feet to Cairo. Weather clear and cold, but moderating.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page

D. McMillan & Co.,
359 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Have in Store for Sale WHEAT, OATS, CORN, RYE BALED HAY and STRAW; FLOUR, best brands; BUCKWHEAT and RYE FLOURS, APPLES, APPLE BUTTER, DRIED APPLES, DRIED CORN, CHEESE, CIDER, BUTTER, EGGS, &c., &c.

TO ARRIVE:
5 cars White Oats;
1 car Amber Wheat;
2 cars Iowa Spring Wheat;
2 cars Ear Corn;
5 cars Timothy Hay;
5 cars Prairie Hay.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

WHO KILLED THEM?
ABEL'S
VERMIN
EXTERMINATOR
IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR BANISHING
Rats, Mice or Roaches.
TRY IT! SOLD EVERYWHERE! TRY IT!
MANUFACTURED BY
C. ABEL & CO.,
Office: 116 SMITHFIELD ST., Pittsburgh.

MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
No. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter Wear, AT LOWEST PRICES.

FLOUR—
BEST BRANDS OF
Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,
In Store and to arrive. For sale by
D. WALLACE.

Get the Best
HOWE STANDARD
SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales Repaired.
W. A. McCLURG, 63 Wood st.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Geneva	Philips	Geneva.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Juniata	Brennan	Cincinnati.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.

MONONGAHELA, twelve feet nine inches and falling.

Boats Departing this Day.

Cincinnati .... Exchange .... Shuman 4 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated twelve feet nine inches and falling. The weather was winterish. There are several inches snow on the ground Trade on the landing was dull.

THE steamer Susie Silver is for sale at $15,000.

CAPTAIN WHITAKER was in Cincinnati yesterday.

FORTY-FOUR feet water and rising at Cincinnati yesterday.

THE steamers Iberia and Creole were libeled at New Orleans on Thursday.

THE steamer Arlington left Memphis for Cincinnati, with 712 bales cotton.

A FREE bridge and a new elevator are the latest themes with St. Paul merchants.

THE towboat Alice Brown is reported to have lost five coalboats in the storm above Madison.

LA CROSSE has now got down to business, and is going in for a tunnel under the Mississippi.

MILLCREEK valley bottoms are overflowed, the backwater extending to Brighton station.

THE steamer Juniata, Captain C. L. Brennan, is announced for Cincinnati positively on Saturday.

CAPT. BROLASKI is running the St. James Hotel at St. Louis, and Stanley Ryland has charge of the office.

THE steamer R. W. Skillinger, Captain Russell, was announced to leave Cincinnati for this port on Wednesday.

CAPT. E. W. GOULD, Superintendent of the Missouri Star Line Company, will leave California for St. Louis this week.

LEWIS AND SAM SHREWSBURY have gone into the coal business at Madison under the firm name of Shrewsbury Brothers.

CAPTAIN JOHN NOSS has assumed command of the C. V. Kountz, which has the bulk of a cargo engaged at St. Louis for the Ohio.

THE steamer Granite State, Captain Kerr, will arrive to-day and take her departure for Portsmouth on Friday at 4 P. M.

THE punctual packet Granite State, Capt. Kerr, will be found at the landing. She will return to Portsmouth on Friday 4 P. M.

THE towboat Iron Mountain will follow the Esperanza for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi. The Rover will load for St. Louis.

THE boat-store firm of Sinzich, Rankin & Co., of Evansville, were burned out Monday morning. Loss about $25,000; insured for $15,000.

CAPT. J. H. WILLIAMS, Superintendent of the Champion Coal and Towboat Company, is confined to his bed by a severe attack of rheumatism.

THE J. W. Garrett goes to St. Louis after a load of ore for Louisville. She has 1,200 barrels potatoes engaged, and will probably fill out with cement.

THE steamer Belfast, en route for this city from St. Louis, sunk on the Falls yesterday in forty feet of water; boat and cargo a total loss. No lives were lost.

CONGRESS, since 1824 has appropriated $116,000 for the improvement of the rivers in West Virginia—$91,000 for the Monongahela and $25,000 for the Great Kanawha.

THE fine steamer Esperanza, Capt. Dunlavey, takes her departure on Saturday, positively for St. Louis. Our clever friend Capt. J. B. Conway will be found in the office.

THE declaration of free wharfage at Dubuque is no doubt owing to the proposition of Diamond Joe Reynolds to concede him certain privileges and the subsequent one of the K. N. Line.

THE steamer Governor Allen was not sold by the United States Marshal at New Orleans on Wednesday. Legal proceedings were the cause. A few days will serve to settle the matter.

SILVERTHORN, of the Evansville "Journal," is a walking weather indicator. Thursday he predicted rain, and rain it did. Silver has a knack for the thing, and rivals "Old Prob." himself for correctness.

SUNDAY'S St. Louis "Globe" says: Captain Frank Oakes, of the late Alaska, was in the city yesterday, and was warmly welcomed by his friends. A Cincinnati Express line is to be inaugurated soon; this may have caused the visit. *Quien sabe?*

IRONTON February 23.—Considerable damage was done on the extension of the Eastern Kentucky Railroad by the high water washing the filling from around several new bridges, and washing the road badly in several places. The damage will amount to about $15,000.

THE fine passenger steamer Exchange, Captain S. Shuman, takes her departure this day for Cincinnati and Louisville. She has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. The clerks are Messrs Vandergrift and Harbison.

A NEW FALLS PILOT.—Captain John M. Onion, of Jeffersonville, Indiana, was appointed by Governor Hendricks Falls Pilot for the next four years. Captain Onion is an experienced pilot, and his appointment will be entirely satisfactory to all parties concerned.

THE Peoria "Transcript" of the 21st says: "There is some talk, among certain parties, about putting on a large boat, but the question has not been fully decided. The keel for Capt. Kelley's new tugboat has been laid at Reeder's boat yard, and the work will be pushed forward.

AT Cincinnati a colored man calling himself Bartlet McHughes was arrested Sunday, about noon, while in the act of carrying off a quantity of tobacco, worth $25, from the steamer Fleetwood. Judge Marchant gave him four months in the Work-house, and the tobacco was returned to the boat.

A CORRESPONDENT of the St. Louis "Democrat" writes as follows: Capt. Davis, of the Mohawk, informs me that, from the best information he could learn, his boat sank on a stump standing on a second bench, seventy-five feet from shore. He tells me all efforts to save her were in vain, as she sank in five minutes.

MEMPHIS.—The "Avalanche" says: A part of the cargo of 400 tons on the sunken towboat Mohawk's barges is said to be potatoes, destined for St. Louis, where this esculent commands higher figures than in Southern markets. Considerable quantities are also going from here North, owing to the low rates offered in this market.

ST. LOUIS.—The "Times" on the situation: The river is rising quite briskly, and there is a good stage of water in all directions. All that is lacking is business to make boatmen happy. Many maintain that the coming season will be a dull one, and look forward to it with gloomy apprehensions. However, it is always darkest just before day.

CAPT. PHIL. ANSHUTZ, and Lee Petit, of the Wheeling and Parkersburg packet Express are in Cincinnati. The latter is on a visit to his venerble mother. She is seventy-eight years of age, and Lee is her only child. She has resided in Cincinnati since 1804, and at one time lived in a log cabin at the corner of Second and Walnut streets. That locality is now occupied by stately business blocks.

ST. LOUIS.—Capt. James McKinney returned on Saturday from the Hot Springs cured of the dyspepsia. He left Capt. John Massey much improved, Ed. Spencer not much improved, and Jake Sedam was still imbibing the mineral water. Captain McKinney's health was much shattered, and weighed only 134 pounds, but after arriving at the springs he gained a pound and a half per day for three weeks.

THE following tows took their departure since our last:

CINCINNATI.

Towboats.	Coalboats.	Barges.	Bushels.
Coal Valley	12		150,000
Leopard	9		100,000
LOUISVILLE.			
S. Miller	5	2 b. &2f.b.	145,000

IN pursuance of a resolution passed at the adjournment of the Convention held in Cumberland, Md., September 20th, 1873, of the friends of the National Trans Allegheny Canal via the Youghiogheny River, a reassembling of the Convention has been called by Frank Cowan, Secretary, in Lafayette Hall, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday, March 19, 1874, at 12 o'clock, M. Hon. Montgomery Blair, President of the Cumberland Convention, will preside, and able and efficient speakers from different parts of the country will address the meeting. A full attendance of the friends of the project is earnestly requested.

TUESDAY'S Cincinnati "Enquirer" says: The rain closed some time during Sunday night, since which time high winds have prevailed. The thermometer had fallen to a freezing point last night, and the indications were favorable for clearing up.

Business was very quiet on the landing yesterday, and outside the arrivals and departures of the local packets there was but little doing.

The flag on the public landing was flung to the breeze yesterday, and was about the only observance of Washington's birthday we were able to discover.

The boats all report having had a stormy time on the river Sunday night. Quite a number of them were blown into the shore, but we have heard of no special damage.

THE Devall's Bluff (Ark) "Journal," of Wednesday, says: "Our railroad bridge is becoming as famous as the one at Rock Island. The steamers pay their respects to it pretty regularly. The Legal Tender has given it two or three butts, the Ella, City of Augusta and Seminole all tried their strength, but the bridge is still 'thar.' Saturday night, about eight o'clock, the Seminole coming down ran against the right hand pier of the railroad bridge, crushing her guard and hull on the starboard side at the bow, and causing her to leak badly, from which she took two feet water. She was landed as soon as possible, and a tarpaulin placed under the hull, by which means she was kept afloat, but a considerable amount of cotton had to be unloaded before the leak could be stopped. She entered protest at this place Sunday morning. The accident was caused by the draw of the bridge not being opened promptly. We understand that suit will be brought against the railroad company for damages."

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

O H Allerton & Co, 1 car hay; Myers & Armor, 61 bbls shovels; Frazier M & Co, 34 do paper; Graff B & Co, 1 car limestone; J F Case & Co, 3 bbls eggs, 1 do sundries; Ralph Bumsides, 3 cars potatoes; J A Graff, 12 sks flour, 6 bxs cheese; Loh & C, 10 sks do; Louis Wiling, 9 do oats; Voigt M & Co, 1 car hay; W D Cooper & Co, 1 bbl fish; C P Murray, 12 bdls leather; E Fox & Co, 6 bbls apples Voigt M & Co, 10 do eggs, 2 do, 2 keg a butter; W Graff, 4 fks butter; G A Rea, 6 bbls g apples; J A Graff, 12 tubs butter; E Poerstet, 2 crates tobacco; Weyman Bros, 4 do; Reese, G & W, 20 bdls steel, 48 bars do; Thos S Maple, 1 excavater; J M Hale, 1 organ; Loh & Cooley, 1 bbl molasses; McCracken & Co, 20 do onions, 149 do apples; Whitmore, W, L & Co, 6 bdls forks; J S Dilworth & Co, 1 car wooden ware; Heinz, N & Co, 50 tcs pickles; Armstrong Bros & Co, 50 bbls apples.

ALLEGHENY STATION—Armstrong, Fawcett & McK, 268 pigs lead; Beymer, Bauman & Co, 23 bbls barytes, 250 pigs lead; Wm Mullins, 1 car coal; Adam Heyle, 1 car hay; Voegtley, Kopp & Co, 185 bags oats; J H Lotz, 1 car heading; R T Pinnell, 1 car staves; August Dipp, 1 car do; Alex Beggs, 70 hearths, 10 slabs marble, 6 pcs monuments; M B Suydam, 220 bags flour; S P Armstrong & Co, 100 bbls flour; Wm Mardorf, 220 bundles of broom handles; Wadsworth Bros, 55 bbls oil; C Eichholtz, 1 lot h h goods; Robinson & Wilson, 1 car lime; Mrs M C Morlan, 1 lot h h goods; C Mattis & Co, 1 bbl twine; W L Burton, 1 car staves; J & T Megraw, 1 car stone; Pgh Tar & C Works, 40 bbls c tar; John Herbert, 18 bbls apples; D W Hinneman & Co, 9 pkgs furniture; Kennedy, C & Co, 3 bales cotton; Charles, People & McGuire, 1 box h ware; L L Chandler, 2 cars staves and h; Wm Semple, 4 cases d goods.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

T C Jenkins, 200 bbls flour; Jesse H Lippincott, 5 hf bbls pickles, 35 cases m sugar; Wolfe Bros, 10 pkgs tobacco; D G Stewart, 1 car ear corn; H J McCracken & Bro, 10 bbls apples; D Carter, 1 case b shoes; W B Junker, 6 rolls leather; I Kunzelinger, 15 bbls whisky; Carter Bros & Co, 11 pkgs tobacco; E H Myers & Co, 4 tcs sausages; Reese, Owens & Co, 150 do hams; Cury & Metzgar, 8 hhds sugar; Wm McKee, 25 sks flour, 5 do feed, 4 bbls do; Loh & Cooley, 112 sks c seed; J S Dilworth & Co, 13 pkgs tobacco; John Hawy, 2 cars lumber; James M Peek, 1 car s corn; Bahmer Bros & Co, 10 bbls g apples; T C Jenkins, 10 do oil; Head, Carson & Co, 8 sks c seed; W Ferguson, 36 bbls flour; B H Voskamp & Co, 50 do; Western Union Telegraph Co, 23 bdls wire.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Watt, Lang & Co, 1 car fish; Arbuckles & Co, 1 do; Heath & S, 1 do lumber; Kelley & Co, 1 do; G Mundorf, 1 do; Dunbar & Co, 1 do; Voigt, M & Co, 2 do potatoes, 14 pkgs butter; Loh & C, 18 do; C Kitther, 10½ bbls beer; Head, C & Co, 10 bbls apples; W H Graff, 10 do beans; J A Graff, 10 buckets a butter; F W Jenkins, 10 sks oats; Maloney & L, 1 lot samp; P Mf Co, 13 bdls paper; H Rea, G, 4 bbls do apples; C Weyer & Co, 12 do buckwheat; Reymer & Bro, 1 show case; J Graham, 193 sks oats, 198 do do; McBane & A, 155 do do; Haworth & D, 33 cases matches; W T Taggart, 148 s pipe; B D Moore, 115 oil bbls; V, M & Co, 8 bbls beans; Lubbe & Bro, 10 bbls cider; P Duff & Son, 1 bx dry goods; Loh & C, 8 bbls eggs, 5 firkins butter, 7 bbls apples, 10 bags eggs; Head & Co, 12 bbls eggs; Thos Ryan 60 bags corn, 60 bbls do, 10 bbls apples; H Riddle, Son & Co, 100 bags cornmeal.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

E Chaut Lake Ice Co, 1 car ice; Dilworth, Porter & Co, 1 do lumber; A V R R Co, 15 do ice; Phillips & M, 1 do lumber; Livingston Bros, 1 do; G A Mundorf, 1 do lumber; Pgh Paper Mfg Co, 1 do rags; Keystone Bdge Co, 1 do b iron; Kloman & Carnegie, 1 do iron; Isabella Furnace Co, 4 do.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	16	Byers, McC & Co, m	3
Caughey & H, b	6	Chess, Smythe & Co, m	3
Zug & Co, m	2	Loomis & Co, m	1
J Reamer, m	9	Jno Burns, m	1
Isabella Furnace Co, o	7	Pitts F & I Co, m	2
Total			44

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Shoenberger, B & Co, o	12	McKnight, P & Co, o	3
Pitts Bolt Co, o	2	Reese, G & W, o	2
Lucy F Co, o	3	McKnight, D & Co, o	2
Anderson & W, o	1	Spang, C & Co, m	1
Isabella Furnace Co, o	20		
Total			46

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J Moorhead, m	4	Jno Moorhead, b	2
Total			6

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	2	Lewis, O & P m	4
J Moorhead, m	5		
Total			11

Coal Received by Allegheny Valley Railroad.

	Cars.		Cars.
A V R R	1	Sable Coal Co	24
N Y & C G C Co	26		
Total			51

RIVER PACKETS.

FROM BELLAIR.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Huntingdon, Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.

EVERY TUESDAY, 6 P. M., on arrival of the 1:28 P. M. train from Pittsburgh.

THE STEAMER
ANDES,
CHARLES MUHLEMAN .... Commander.
Will leave as above.

ZANESVILLE.

For Marietta and Zanesville.

EVERY TUESDAY—4 P. M.
THE FINE LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER
CARRIE BROOKS,
HARVEY DARLINGTON .... Captain.
Will leave as announced,
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

PORTSMOUTH AND CINCINNATI.

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.

EVERY FRIDAY—4 P. M.
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER
GRANITE STATE,
W. H. KERR .... Commander.
W. J. O. ANDERSON .... Clerk.
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

CINCINNATI.

For Cincinnati.

SATURDAY, February 28—4 P. M.
THE ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL PASSENGER STEAMER
JUNIATA,
C. L. BRENNAN .... Commander.
WM. S. DRAVO .... Clerk.
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON,
On Wharfboat, foot of Wood street.

LOUISVILLE.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

THIS DAY, February 26—4 P. M.
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER
EXCHANGE.
S. SHUMAN .... Commander.
J. M. VANDERGRIFT .... Clerk.
Will leave as announced above.
Giving through receipts to Evansville, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.
For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Agents,
Wharfboat, foot of Wood street.

ST. LOUIS.

For St. Louis.

Leaves SATURDAY, 28TH—4 P. M.
TOWS NO BARGES.
THE LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER
ESPERANZA.
J. P. DUNLEVY .... Master
For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to
J. B. CONWAY, or
CHRIEST & MACKEY, Agents.

COAL.

Anthracite Coal

The undersigned are desirous of calling the attention of their old customers and citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny at large, that they are now prepared to receive and fill all orders for Anthracite (Wilkesbarre) Coal, as well as Bituminous Coal from their Mines on Pennsylvania Railroad, and P. C. and St. L. R. R. (Pan Handle), at the lowest market rates, in such quantities as desired. All orders left at their yards, Liberty street, opposite Sixteenth street, Pittsburgh, or at No. 73 Anderson street, No. 1 Marion avenue and Pennsylvania avenue yards, Allegheny, will receive prompt attention, or through either of the City Postoffices. We would advise all who use either Anthracite or Bituminous Coal to leave their orders now, as they will save money in ordering early, and enable us to serve them promptly and satisfactorily. Orders for Car Loads filled on short notice.

HUNTSMAN, MILLER & CO.,
No. 1 Marion avenue, Allegheny.
E. N. HUNTSMAN,
President Braddocksfield Gas Coal Co.,
No. 73 Anderson street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
YOUGH HOUSE,
CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

Being about to retire from business, I will sell all the Furniture, Billiard Tables and Household Effects of the above well known Hotel by private contract, or if not so disposed of, by Public Sale on the 26TH OF MARCH NEXT.
DAVID MAHANEY.

$250,000 FOR $50!!
Fourth Grand Gift Concert!
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
Public Library of Kentucky,
ON MARCH 31st, NEXT.
60,000 TICKETS, 12,0000 GIFTS!

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift	$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift	100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
One Grand Cash Gift	17,500
10 Cash Gifts, $10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts, 5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts, 1,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts, 500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts, 400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts, 300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts, 200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts, 100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts, 50 each	550,000
Total, 12,000 Gifts, All Cash, amounting to	$1,500,000

THE CONCERT AND DISTRIBUTION OF GIFTS WILL POSITIVELY AND UNEQUIVOCALLY TAKE PLACE ON THE DAY NOW FIXED, WHETHER ALL THE TICKETS ARE SOLD OR NOT, AND THE 12,000 GIFTS ALL PAID IN PROPORTION TO THE NUMBER OF TICKETS SOLD.

PRICE OF TICKETS:
Whole tickets, $50; Halves, $25; Tenths, or each coupon, $5; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500. Send for circular.
The time for the drawing is near at hand, and persons intending to purchase tickets have no time to lose.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library Kentucky, and Manager Gift Concert, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

LADIES,
FOR
Christmas Tree Trimmings,
Fine and Plain Candy,
Manufactured Fresh Every Day,
GO TO
Blair's,
62 FIFTH AVE., Pittsburgh, and
68 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
LARGE STOCK OF
CANNED GOODS.
CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.
Green Corn, 20 cents per can—Six for $1 00.
Gooseberries, 25 cents per can.
Damson Plums, 25 cents per can.
Bartlett Pears, 25 cents per can.
Tomatoes, 20 cents per can.
English Chow Chow, English Pickles.
Durham Mustard, &c. &c. &c.
The FINEST CANDIES in the city made fresh every day. Call and be convinced.
C. W. MORRISON,
251 PENN AVENUE.

Wm. B. Hays & Son,
PORK PACKERS,
Bacon, Mess Pork, Dried Beef,
Lard, Lard Oil, Carbon Oils.
Curers of the Celebrated
Star-Anchor Brand Extra Sugar-Cured Hams
281 AND 283 LIBERTY STREET.

I. W. GRUBBS,
Wholesale Dealer in
COAL AND NUT COAL.
Office, 119 WATER STREET.
Special attention given to the supply of
ROLLING MILLS,
BY RIVER IN FLATS.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

FREEHOLD
Bank and Building
ASSOCIATION,
No. 68 Smithfield St.,
Between Fourth Avenue and Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
CAPITAL .... $200,000.
FREEHOLD PRIVILEGE ...... 500,000.
DEPOSITORS SECURED
BY ACT OF THE
Legislature of Pennsylvania.
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Money Loaned on Mortgages, National or State Bonds, or other good Securities.
Married Women and persons under age, by the charter, can deposit money in their own name, and their money cannot be interfered with by any one except themselves.
Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evening from 7 to 9. Directors meet daily at 12 M.
OFFICERS OF BANK.
President—EDWARD HOUSE.
Vice Presidents—ADAM JACOBS and JACOB F SLAGLE.
DIRECTORS.
EDWARD HOUSE, ROBERT W. MACKEY,
THOMAS STEEL, JAMES W. BRUSH,
WM. PHILLIPS, S. S. BOGGS,
JOHN PAUL.
Secretary and Treasurer—THOMAS STEEL.
Cashier—JAMES P. SPEER.
Solicitors—FRED. M. MAGEE, T. S. BIGELOW.

CENTRAL BANK,
No. 35 Bank Block, Pittsburgh.
CAPITAL .... $100,000.
Bank of Discount and Deposit.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas.
DIRECTORS:
THOMAS FAWCETT, MADISON BAILEY,
D. W. C. CARROLL, J. F. DENNISTON,
JAMES H. HOPKINS, GEORGE BINGHAM,
JULIUS ADLER, ABRAM HAYES,
JAMES BOWN, PAUL H. HACKE,
J. H. WALTER, JAMES LYONS.
THOMAS FAWCETT, President.
MADISON BAILEY, Vice President.
J. W. DAVITT, Cashier.
M. HUNNINGS, Assistant Cashier.

PENN BANK,
118 Wood St., Pittsburgh.
Capital - $250,000.
Bank of Discount, Deposit and Savings.
Deposits received of $1 00 and upward.
Six per Cent. paid on Time Deposits.
Special attention given to collections and correspondence.
JAMES H. HOPKINS, President.
FRANK RAHM, } Vice Presidents.
D. W. C. CARROLL, }
JACOB H. WALTER, Treasurer.
T. BRENT SWEARINGEN, Secretary.
W. N. RIDDLE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Geo. Bingham, Sam'l Severance,
Daniel Hugus, Jas. Herdman,
F. B. Laughlin, Geo. O. Davis,
F. Ihmsen, David Z. Brickell,
Philip Reymer, Alfred H. Logan,
John S. Slagle, Thos. Hare.

Allegheny Savings Bank,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
ORGANIZED IN 1845.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
J. L. GRAHAM .... President.
JOHN W. RIDDLE .... Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
James L. Graham, D. DeHaven,
John Davidson, James McBrier,
Andrew Ackley, John A. Scott,
Henry Palmer.
Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted at current rates of exchange.
Interest allowed on time deposits.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 SMITHFIELD STREET.
CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000.
AUTHORIZED - - - $500,000.
President—GEO. H. ANDERSON.
Cashier—JOHN D. FRASER.
Interest paid on time deposits.
Boards meet daily at 11:30 A. M.

CITY BANK,
Corner Smithfield Street and Sixth Avenue
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL .... $100,000.
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold, and when desired, remitted to Europe. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canada.
DOMINICK IHMSEN, President.
H. A. FREYVOGLE, Vice President.
J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.
J. M. TONER, Assistant Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
Dominick Ihmsen, Theo. E. Tack,
Thomas Rourke, Terrence Campbell,
Patrick Kane, James Phelan,
James Callery, H. A. Freyvogle,
Thomas Barnes, J. S. Adams,
Charles Maginn, R. J. Grace,
F. Le Goullon.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, Solicitor.

Odd Fellows' Savings Bank,
No. 63 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Chartered by Legislature of Pennsylvania, March, 1873.
CAPITAL $100,000
PRIVILEGE .... $500,000.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bonds and other good Securities.
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Books of By-Laws furnished at the Bank.
Collections and Remittances promptly made.
DIRECTORS:
HENRY LAMBERT, A. M. BROWN,
ANDREW MILLER, S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
EDWARD DUFF, ARCH. McFARLAND,
JAMES GORDON, D. P. ESTEP,
JOHN SEIFERTH, G. W. RANKIN.
H. A. WEAVER.
President—HENRY LAMBERT.
Vice President—ANDREW MILLER.
Cashier—W. J. SCULLY.
Open for business from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.
Board of Directors meets daily at 11 o'clock.

Allegheny National Bank,
OF PITTSBURGH,
No. 33 Fifth Avenue.
Capital Stock, $500,000.
J. W. COOK .... President.
R. W. MACKEY .... Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS .... Cashier.

Tradesmen's National Bank,
WOOD STREET,
(CORNER SECOND).
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and others solicited.
We promise careful attention to all Business entrusted to us.
A. BRADLEY .... President
W. VANKIRK .... Vice President
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr. .... Cashier

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.
SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

Chas. Camblos & Co
Bankers and Brokers,
NO. 38 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DIVIDEND SCRIPT Bought and Sold on Commission.
STOCKS and BONDS Bought and Sold on Commission.
Particular attention given to Investments.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
N. W. Cor. Third & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES. Drafts drawn on all the leading cities of Europe.

JOS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY. ROBT. LIDDELL
R. WATSON.
Phoenix Steam Brewery,
SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,
MALTSTERS AND BREWERS,
Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBT. WATSON, Manager.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE "SHORT LINE."

ALTERATION OF TIME.

On and after SUNDAY, February 15th, 1874, trains on this Road will depart and arrive from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, Pittsburgh time.

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Local Mail	6:30 a m	McKeesport Ac	6:45 a m
Through mail	8:00 a m	McKeesport Ac	7:35 a m
Mixed way	9:30 a m	West Newton Ac	8:35 a m
McKeesport Ac	11:15 a m	Trough Ex	9:00 a m
Connellsv'e Ac	3:35 p m	Connellsv's Ac	10:50 a m
McKeesport Ac	4:20 p m	McKeesport Ac	12:10 p m
West Newton Ac	5:20 p m	Unotown Ac	2:05 p m
McKeesport Ac	6:20 p m	McKeesport Ac	6:15 p m
Through Ex	8:00 p m	McKeesport Ac	7:40 p m
McKeesport Ac	11:00 p m	Through mail	9:20 p m
W. Newton Ch T	12:45 p m	W. Newton Ch T	10:05 a m

McKeesport and Accommodation Trains daily except Sunday. Express Trains daily.
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, to Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and all points east.
Save 75 miles travel.
General Ticket Office, 43 Fifth avenue.
R. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent.
SAML. O. HOUGH, Genl. Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—

On and after SUNDAY, November 2d, 1873, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

Pacific Express daily, at 2:50 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:50 a. m., Philadelphia 4:10 p. m., New York 7:35 p. m.
Cincinnati Express daily, at 12:20 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 10:40 p. m., Philadelphia 2:50 a. m., New York 6:50 a. m., Baltimore 2:25 a. m., Washington 6:15 a. m.
Philadelphia Express daily, except Sunday, 4:40 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:15 a. m., Philadelphia 8:00 a. m., New York 11:55 a. m.
Fast Line daily, at 7:50 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 5:00 a. m., Philadelphia 9:10 a. m., New York 12:35 p. m., Baltimore 8:40 a. m., Washington 10:35 a. m.
Wall's Accommodation daily, except Sunday, 7:15 a. m., stopping at all Stations.
Wall's Accommodation, 6:05, 10:20, 11:15 a. m., 3:10, 6:10, and 11:20 p. m. Sunday, 12:10 p. m.
Brinton Accommodation, 7:00 a. m., 4:50, 5:30 and 9:20 p. m. Sunday, 9:20 p. m.
Wilkinsburg Accommodation .... 2:10 p. m.
Johnstown Accommodation .... 3:50 p. m.

Trains arrive at Union Depot as follows—

MAIN LINE WESTWARD.

Mail Train daily, except Monday .... 1:20 a. m.
Fast Line daily, except Monday .... 1:55 a. m.
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday .... 5:40 a. m.
Cincinnati Express daily .... 1:10 p. m.
Pacific Express daily .... 1:55 p. m.
Way Passenger daily .... 5:20 p. m.
Wall's Accommodation, 6:40 and 8:25 a. m., 1:20, 2:40, and 5:45 p. m. Sunday, 10:00 a. m.
Brinton Accommodation, 7:40 and 9:00 a. m., 6:45, 7:25, and 11:10 p. m.
Wilkinsburg Accommodation .... 4:15 p. m.
Johnstown Accommodation .... 10:45 a. m.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City.
Mail Train, connecting for Butler .... 6:35 a. m.
Express, connecting for Butler .... 3:25 p. m.
Freeport Accommodation .... 9:30 a. m. and 11:45 p. m.
Springdale Accom., 3:05 and 6:10 p. m. Sunday, 12:50 p. m.
Fairview Accommodation .... 10:40 a. m.
Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot—
Express, connecting from Butler .... 10:20 a. m.
Mail Train, connecting from Butler .... 5:10 p. m.
Freeport Accommodation, 8:20 a. m. and 2:25 p. m.
Springdale Accommodation, 6:50 a. m. and 4:35 p. m. Sunday, 9:50 a. m.
Fairview Accommodation .... 12:50 p. m.

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices—No. 78 Fifth avenue, and the Union Depot.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON RAILWAY. TIME TABLE.

On and after Monday, February 2, 1874, and until further notice, Trains will leave and arrive at Depot, 226 Carson street, South Pittsburgh, (Pittsburgh time), as follows:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Homestead Accom (from O'many)	6:00 a m	Homestead Ac	6:55 a m
Through Mail	8:45 a m	Elizabeth Ac	8:35 a m
Monongahela Ac	11:15 a m	Monong'ela Ex	10:20 a m
Monongahela Ex	4:00 p m	Through Mail	1:55 p m
Elizabeth Ac	6:15 p m	Monongahela Ac	5:35 p m

All Trains daily except Sunday.
Church Train leave Monongahela City every Sunday at 8:00 a. m., stopping at all points for passengers, and reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 1:00 p. m., arriving at Monongahela City at 3:05 p. m.
Three Through Trains for all important points on the Monongahela river.
Passengers from Brownsville and up river points make close connection with Morning Express at Monongahela City, reaching Pittsburgh three hours quicker than by packet, and making all important connections East and West.
Baggage called for or delivered at depots, hotels or residences by Johnson's Express. Leave orders at Passenger Depot, 226 Carson street (South Side), or General Office, 61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.
JOHN. M. BYERS, Chief Engineer and Superintendent.
WM. J. ROSE, Passenger Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, February 2, 1874, Two Through Trains daily (except Sunday) will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Hulton Accommodation	6:10 a m	6:30 a m
Buffalo Express	7:00 a m	9:45 p m
Kittanning Accommodation	11:40 a m	9:15 p m
Titusville Express	1:55 p m	5:40 p m
Brady's Bend Accommodat'n	3:25 p m	10:10 a m
Hulton Accommodation	4:50 p m	9:10 a m
Soda Works Accommod'n	6:00 p m	8:20 a m
Hulton Accommodation	10:30 p m	7:20 p m

Church Train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) arrives at Pittsburgh at 10:10 A. M., and leaves at 12:50 P. M.
Express Trains stop only at Principal Points.
Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.
Buffalo Express daily; on Sundays, to Oil City only. All other trains daily except Sunday.
Buffalo Ex makes close connections at Red Bank Junction with trains on Eastern Extension to Reynoldsville and intermediate stations.
Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets, can be procured at the Ticket Offices, No. 76 Fifth avenue and in the Union Depot.
J. J. LAWRENCE, General Superintendent, Pittsburgh.
JAMES H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after DECEMBER 14, 1873, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:23 a m	Pacific Ex	2:33 a m
Chicago Mail	6:13 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:53 a m
Clev & Whg Mail	6:43 a m	Chicago Express	1:53 p m
Erie and Ashtabula Ex	7:13 a m	Cleveland Ex	3:53 p m
Chicago Express	10:13 a m	Chicago Mail	5:42 p m
Clev & Whg Ex	1:43 p m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex	2:48 p m
Pacific Express	2:28 p m	Oh &St Louis Ex	6:53 p m
Wellsville Ex	4:28 p m	Cleve & Whg Ex	7:03 p m
Erie and WrnEx	4:38 p m	Erie and Ashtabula Express	11:43 p m
Depart From Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:28 a m	Leetsdale Ac	7:43 a m
Leetsdale Ac	12:08 p m	Leetsdale Ac	8:13 a m
Sharpsville and Ashtabula Ac	1:28 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:13 a m
Enon Ac	3:48 p m	Sharpsville and Warren Ac	9:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	5:23 p m	Enon Ac	10:53 a m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:28 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:53 p m
Leetsdale Ac	6:28 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:23 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:28 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 p m
		Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:53 a m

Pacific Express leaves daily.
Chicago Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST LOUIS RAILWAY—PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after NOVEMBER 2d, 1873, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows. Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:23 a m	McDonald Ac	7:18 a m
Columbus Mail	7:18 a m	Washington Ac	8:19 a m
Washington Ac	8:48 a m	Steubenville Ac	9:48 a m
Pacific Express	9:53 a m	Cincinnati Ex	11:53 a m
McDonald Ac	12:03 p m	McDonald Ac	12:28 p m
Southern Ex	2:58 p m	Washington Ac	3:53 p m
Steubenville Ac	3:28 p m	Columbus Mail	6:13 p m
Washington Ac	5:01 p m	Fast Line	7:33 p m
McDonald Ac	6:13 p m	Southern Ex	12:23 a m
Sunday Ch train	12:48 p m	Sunday Ch train	10:03 a m

Fast Line and Southern Express leave daily.
All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.
Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

STEAMSHIPS.

CLYDE'S
Coastwise and West India Steam Lines
VIA PHILADELPHIA, FOR

Havana, Cuba	Weekly.
Galveston, Texas	Weekly.
Charleston, S. C	Weekly.
Norfolk and Richmond Va	Tri-Weekly.
Boston and Providence	Semi-Weekly

Through Rates given to Portland and Bangor, Maine, and other principal cities in New England.
Freight carefully handled and forwarded promptly For through rates, or other information, apply to Agent Penna. R. R. Co., Pittsburgh, or
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
General Managers, 12 South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

INMAN LINE----NOTICE.
The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. This though the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
For Queenstown and Liverpool.
City of Brussels, Saturday, February 28th, at 2 P. M.
City of Montreal, Saturday, March 7th, at 8 A. M.
City of Baltimore, Saturday, March 14th, at 2 P. M.
City of Richmond, Saturday, March 21st, at 8 A. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, March 28th, at 2 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from Pier 45, North River.
Rates of Passage:
CABIN—$70, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE—To Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid Certificates, $32 currency.
Passengers are forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates. Drafts issued at lowest rates
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For Steerage Passage, at 33 Broadway or Pier 45 North river.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York,
T. H. MURRAY, Ninth street, or to
MAX SHAMBERG, 163 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Where plans of Cabin can be seen and every information given.

White Star U. S. Mail Line,
THE FASTEST FLEET AFLOAT
Between New York and Liverpool,
Calling at CORK HARBOR both ways, Booking Passengers to and from all parts; Sailing every THURSDAY from Liverpool and every SATURDAY from White Star Wharf, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
OCEANIC .... Capt. Bristow,
BALTIC .... Capt. Kennedy,
REPUBLIC .... Capt. Gleadell,
CELTIC .... Capt. Thompson,
ADRIATIC .... Capt. Perry,
Passenger Accommodations Unrivaled.
Saloon, $80, Gold, (Rates after April 1, $100 Gold).
Steerage, $30, Currency. Prepaid Certificates, $32.
Drafts in sums to suit.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent, 19 Broadway, N. Y.
T. H. MURRAY, No. 7 Ninth street.
P. M. CUSHING, cor. 43d and North streets,
MAX SCHAMBERG, 163 Smithfield street,
E. McCORMICK, 2127 Sarah st., South Side.

PETROLEUM.

WARING BROTHERS,
Successors to Waring & King,
Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,
37 Fifth Avenue.
Philadelphia Address, WARING BROTHERS & CO, 30 Walnut Street.

WM. HOLMES. JAMES IRWIN
JAMES IRWIN & CO.
OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA, And AQUA AMMONIA.
Office—No. 15 Market Street, Pittsburg

TEAS, LIQUORS, &C.

The New Tea and Liquor House
22 DIAMOND,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Roasted Coffee	32 cts
10 lbs A Sugar	$1 00
11 lbs C Sugar	1 00
5 lbs Oat Meal	25 cts
Pearl Wheat	18 cts
5 Cakes Palm Soap	25 cts
13 Cakes Toilet Soap	20 cts
6 Bars Wax Soap	25 cts
7 Bars Women's Friend Soap	25 cts
Cheese, ⅌ lb	12 cts
Flour, per sack	1 75

Save 10 Per Cent. on Groceries,
Save 20 Per Cent. on Teas,
Save 50 Per Cent. Per Gallon on Liquors,
BY EXAMINING THE STOCK OF
Jesse Inghram,
All Goods Delivered Free of Charge.

MANUFACTURERS.

To Coal Operators
WE MANUFACTURE AND KEEP IN STOCK
FLAT RAIL,
Punched and Counter Sunk, all sizes.
FLAT RAIL SPIKES,
PIT CAR BOLTS,
NUTS and WASHERS
BEST QUALITY
Assorted Iron!
FOR BLACKSMITHS' USE.
Orders Filled Promptly.
LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS
91 and 92
WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.
A. GARRISON & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHILLED AND SAND
ROLLS,
Of Acknowledged SUPERIOR QUALITY, at the Lowest Current Prices.
ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,
ROTARY SQUEEZERS.
Haskins's Patent Double Spiral Pinions
AND
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse, 209 Liberty Street.

TOTTEN & CO
Fulton Foundry,
Cor. Twenty-fourth and Railroad Sts.,
Twelfth Ward, Pittsburgh.
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS
Blast Furnace Engines,
PLAIN AND GROOVED
CHILLED ROLLS
SHEARS AND PUNCHES,
NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns
ORE PULVERIZERS
OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION.
Mills for Grinding Brick Clay
CASTINGS MADE OUT OF GUN IRON WHEN ORDERED. ROLLS TURNED

PHOENIX ROLL WORKS.
JAMES B. YOUNG & CO.
PATENT SEMI-STEEL, and CAST IRON
CHILL ROLLS.
SAND ROLLS AND PINIONS,
Haskin's Patent Double Spiral Pinions,
Cast and Finished to Order, at Lowest Current Rates.
41st, 42d and Valley Railroad, Pittsburgh.

Iron City and Siberian Iron Works.
ROGERS & BURCHFIELD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SHEET IRON
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse, No. 108 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
South Side Brass Works.
ALL KINDS OF
Brass Castings Made to Order,
Prompt attention given to Filling Orders for Finished Brass Goods and Anti-Friction Metal. Address
No. 95 CARSON STREET, South Side, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pennsylvania Iron Works
EVERSON, GRAFF & MACRUM
Manufacturers of all Descriptions of
Sheet, Bar, Band and Small Iron
Office and Works, Second Avenue,
Immediately above Upper Monongahela Bridge
PITTSBURGH
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FINE SHEET

O'HARA BOILER WORKS
N. SNYDER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.
Corner Second Avenue and Liberty Street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

ALEX. NIMICK, President. SAML. H. JACOBUS, General Manager and Treasurer
Jacobus & Nimick Manuf'g Co.
PROPRIETORS OF
Pittsburgh Novelty Works,
Formerly J. K. Moorhead & Co., founded A. D. 1833, and
Pittsburgh Variety Works,
Formerly Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Co., founded A. D. 1855, Manufacturers of the well known J. & N. and Novelty Brands of Locks and Latches, Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter Scales, Paint and Coffee Mills, Builders' and Domestic Hardware generally.
DIAMOND STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh Bolt Company
MANUFACTURERS OF
MERCHANT BAR IRON,
FISH BARS AND BOLTS,
Patent Hot Hammered Bolts and Nuts,
WASHERS, WOOD SCREWS, CARRIAGE, PLOW CAR AND BRIDGE BOLTS, RIVETS AND PATCH BOLTS.
Office, 369 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa
POSTOFFICE LOCK BOX 446.
E. KAYLOR, President.
E. H. LEWIS, Treasurer.
H. F. LYNCH, Secretary.

Dickson, Marshall & Co.,
GENERAL FOUNDERS.
HOUSE FRONTS A SPECIALTY
Corner Liberty and Twenty-third Sts.

W. J. HAMMOND.
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Scrap Iron, Metal and Steel.
Also, Rolling Mill and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTED, as I have Two (2) Sets of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting Iron for Faggoting and other purposes. OFFICE AND YARDS.
Cor. Eleventh Street and Duquesne Way,
PITTSBURGH.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

Hazard Powder Company's
Sporting and Mining Powder.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and Dealers by KEG OR CAR LOAD.
AT LOW PRICES.
SAFETY FUSE constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh street, (late Irwin street)
PITTSBURGH

STEAM BOILERS, &C.

SEMI-STEEL
ECLIPSE
SAFETY
STEAM
GENERATORS,
2 to1,000 Horse Power
Stationary, Portable and Marine, Sectional and Self-Cleaning
STEAM
BOILERS
AND FITTING OF ALL KINDS.
Eclipse Steam Manufact'ng Co
GENERAL OFFICE,
87 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH PA.
Illustrated Circular and References furnished on application.

DIAMOND
Foundry, Machine and Boiler Works.
ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER,
Manufacturers of PORTABLE and STATIONARY
STEAM ENGINES,
For Oil Wells, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Planing and Rolling Mills. Have on hand and make to order all sizes TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED CYLINDER and LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, HOUSE FRONTS, COLUMNS, WINDOW HEADS and MACHINE CASTINGS of every description. Prompt attention given to Repairing.
Office and Works—22 and 40 Park Way, Allegheny

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PIG LEAD

LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD,
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PIG TIN, BLOCK TIN PIPE,
BAR TIN, TINNERS' SOLDER,
PLUMBERS' SOLDER,
INGOT COPPER, SPELTER,
ANTIMONY, BRASS CASTINGS,
BABBITT METAL.
Bailey, Farrell & Co.
167 SMITHFIELD STREET.

CARNEGIE, KLOMAN & CO.
Union Iron Mills,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BRIDGE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLLED WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,
Girders, Channel Iron, Angles, Plates, Axles, Post Iron, Splice Bars and Merchant Bar.
Special attention given to unusual shapes and sizes.
GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS, THIRTY-THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH.
EASTERN OFFICE, 57 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Lithographs of Sections and Books of detailed information, giving calculations of strains, &c., furnished on application.

National Foundry
AND
PIPE WORKS.
The Largest and most complete
PIPE FOUNDRY
In the World.
Capacity, 200 tons Gas and Water Mains daily
Contractors for Erection of Gas and Water Works complete.
Wm. Smith & Sons,
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Orders for all sizes and quantities respectfully solicited!

Industrial Machine Works.
HUGH M. BOLE, Proprietor.
Manufactures STEAM ENGINES of all classes and GENERAL MACHINE WORK; also CASTINGS made to order, of all kinds. REPAIRING promptly done and well done.
Shop—Corner Point alley and Duquesne Way, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Hubbard, Lippincott,
Bakewell & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AXES, SAWS and SHOVELS
Emerson's Inserted Toothed Saw.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of SHOVELS for FURNACES, MILLS and COAL WORKS.
Office—At the Works, Dinwiddie street, near Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOLIVAR
UNION FIRE BRICK WORKS.
REESE, HAMMOND & CO.,
Manufacturers of the best quality of
BOLIVAR BRICK.
Capacity of Works, 2,000,000 Per Annum
Works—At Bolivar, Westmoreland county,
Office and Yard—No. 371 Liberty street, Pittsburgh
Orders filled promptly.

Wayne Iron and Steel Works.
BROWN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
WAYNE AND "U. S." BRANDS OF
IRON AND STEEL
Office and Works—COR. TENTH STREET AND DUQUESNE WAY, (near Union Depot)
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Anchor Nail and Tack Works
CHESS, SMYTH & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Nails, Tacks, Brads, &c.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
112 Water Street and 146 First Avenue
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ATLAS WORKS,
Twenty-Eighth Street,
Founders and Machinists,
IN
Heavy Work, Steam Engines.
THOS. R. MILLER, President.

STEAM ENGINES
FOR SALE,
Of the following dimensions: 16x30, 15x18, 14x30, 12x24, 10x18, 10x22, 9x14, 8x24, 8x12.
Also prepared to furnish to order ENGINES OF ALL SIZES.
Particular attention paid to WINDING and HOISTING ENGINES and FIXTURES FOR COAL WORKS. Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Band Wheels, Pulleys, Grate Bars, Sash Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c.
T. CARLIN,
Fourth Ward Foundry and Engine Works,
188 and 190 Lacock, and 37 and 39 Sandusky Streets, ALLEGHENY.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works,
ESTABLISHED 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
Factory BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham. Warehouse 21 and 32 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, JR.
B. B. CAMPBELL, J. W. PAUL.

ESTABLISHED 1862.
PITTSBURGH COMMISSION HOUSE,
305 LIBERTY STREET.
HENRY REA, Jr.,
Receives and sells Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Grain, Seed, Lard, Bacon, Apples, Potatoes, Grease and Dried Fruit, Farm and Garden Products. Correspondence invited.

CITY MATTERS

Divorce Granted.

In the case of Mary Perkins, by her next friend, John McClelland, vs Charles Q. Perkins, libel in divorce, the Common Pleas Court yesterday morning decreed a divorce, and ordered that the respondent, Charles Q. Perkins, pay the costs of the proceedings, including $50 counsel fees.

Malicious Prosecution.

Peter Caveney and his wife Eliza yesterday entered suit in the Common Pleas against Edward and Ellen Coyle, for damages for malicious prosecution. The wife of the plaintiff was charged with larceny, at the instance of the defendants, and she seeks pecuniary compensation for the damage thus inflicted.

The Coal Thieves Bailed for Court

Fred. Wright, Nicholas Fisher, Frank Cogel and Wendel Helmuth, who were arrested Tuesday evening for stealing iron from Jackson's Steel Works, in Allegheny, were given a hearing yesterday morning before Deputy Mayor Neillie, and held to bail in the sum of $500 each for their appearance to answer the charge at the next term of Court.

The Temperance War.

A meeting of the temperance ladies will be held this afternoon at half-past two o'clock in the Third Presbyterian church, Sixth avenue, instead of in the Alliance rooms, as previously announced. The exclusion of reporters from their meetings is intended to continue but a short time, we are requested to state, until the ladies become somewhat accustomed to taking part in exercises of a public nature.

Ancient Order of Workmen.

On Tuesday evening, at a meeting of Bethel Lodge No. 40, A. O. U. W., held at Marian Hall, the members of the order presented Past M. W. emblems to P. M. W., W. H. Martin, J. W. Craig and M. L. Martin. The presentation speech was made by Grand Recorder M. W. Sackett, and was quite appropriate to the occasion. There was a full attendance of members present, as well as a number of gentlemen from sister lodges.

The Post Libel Suit.

The editors of the Pittsburgh *Post*, who have been prosecuted for libel by W. D. Moore, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic County Executive Committee, waived a hearing yesterday, before Alderman Hager, and gave bail in $500 each for trial. John H. Hampton, Esq., appeared as counsel for the defendants, and he preferred not to "show his hand" at this stage of the game. This libel suit will be the first here, under the new Constitution, and it promises to be very interesting.

Supposed Infanticide.

Yesterday afternoon, while a party of workmen were engaged digging at a cess-pool excavation in the neighborhood of Allender's court, off Wylie street, they found the dead body of a male child. The body was in such a state of decomposition as to justify the supposition that it had been placed there some weeks since, and it is thought, immediately after birth. The Coroner was notified and an inquest will be held this morning, though fears are entertained that nothing can be elicited which will lead to the discovery of the perpetrator of the infanticide.

The Hailman Bequest.

The commission having control of the Hailman bequest met yesterday and distributed the $310 at their disposal as follows: One-half to the House of the Destitute, on Duquesne way, and the other half to the Pittsburgh Association for the relief of the poor, of which Mrs Levi Wade is chairman. The commission having control of the distribution consists of the two Presidents of Councils and the Mayor, and the sum named was derived from the sale of gold coupons of bonds deposited in the Iron City Bank, and the money is on deposit in the City Treasury subject to check.

The Cunard Line.

We direct attention to the card of Mr. John P. McCormick, agent of the British and North American Royal Mail steamers, between New York and Liverpool. Grand preparations have been made for the coming season, and the vessels of the entire fleet are in the best condition. The line comprises the Scotia, Russia, Bothnia, Scythia, Cuba, Algeria, Abyssinia, Java, China and Calabria. For days of sailing and rates of passage, see advertisement. Mr. McCormick has been agent here for about six years, and those who purchase tickets from him can rely implicitly upon his representations. Office corner Smithfield street and Fourth avenue.

Our Lady Readers

Should not fail to attend the great exhibition at the office of Mr. Lee Smith, No. 14 Sixth street, near the Suspension bridge. It continues only this week and another opportunity will not again occur. The magnificent Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine, which took the great medal of honor at the Vienna Exposition, together with the complete variety of work of all kinds, done by these machines, can be seen there. The Wilson machine is sold at a less price than other machines, and the fact that it received the highest recognition at the Vienna World's fair is a strong recommendation for it. The office of the company will be open day and evening this week and ladies should not lose the opportunity to see the splendid exhibition of machines and sewing.

Sensible Word to Exchanges.

A cotemporary has the following sensible remarks which we indorse: "Our mailing clerk has directions to send only perfectly-printed papers to our exchanges. If our sheet is not worth a whole one in exchange, we don't wish any, and we shall hereafter cut off any paper a 'broken' copy of which reaches us. It is a miserable idea which some editors possess that any old, ragged or misprinted paper is good enough for exchanges. On the contrary, if any distinction is made between exchange papers and those sent to regular subscribers, it ought to be made in behalf of the exchanges, because those papers go before critics, and those to subscribers rarely do. Come, brother editors, let us all commence the year with a reformation in this matter of exchanges."

Bold Attempt at Highway Robbery.

A bold attempt at highway robbery was made at Mount Washington on Saturday night last. A coal miner, employed at the mines of the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Company, had been to town during the day and drawn two hundred dollars, and was on his way to his home in West Liberty, Lower St. Clair township. While passing along the board walk on Mount Washington he was accosted by three rascals who demanded his money, but as he refused to comply with the request, one of them struck him on the left side of the head with a billet of-wood, breaking his jaw at two places, at the chin and near the ear. He screamed loudly for help, and on account of the proximity of several houses, from which assistance was expected, the assailants fled. The injured man soon recovered, and went to his home, where he is now recovering. The highwaymen have not been apprehended.

The Trial of Skill Among Nailers.

Concerning the trial of skill among nail makers in West Virginia, the Wheeling *Register* of yesterday says: The Belmont nailers and feeders claim one thousand four hundred and forty-one kegs of nails yesterday. Wm. Peters, the famous spike cutter, started off the week with one hundred and thirty-one kegs of six inch spikes. Another feeder cut eleven kegs of six-penny's yesterday. Should nothing intervene an immense week's work will be done. At the Belmont mill up to twelve o'clock today, five hundred and eighty-six kegs of hot nails had been cut. Two thousand nine hundred kegs are calculated on for to-day's work. Yesterday one thousand four hundred and forty-one kegs of all kinds were cut, including eleven kegs of six-penneys cut by Louis Smith.

The *Intelligencer* of same date says: Over one thousand five hundred nails were cut at the Belmont mill yesterday. "Shavey" Hill cut thirty-one kegs of six-penny fence, and Wm. Dixon thirty kegs. On Monday Bulger Peters cut seventy-two kegs of spikes in five hours and forty minutes.

TRANS-ALLEGHENY CANAL.

Call for a Convention at Pittsburgh.

The following circular has been issued by Dr. Frank Cowan, Secretary of the National Trans-Allegheny Canal Convention;

In pursuance of a resolution passed at the adjournment of the Convention held in Cumberland, Maryland, September 10th, 1873, of the friends of the National Trans-Allegheny Canal, via the Youghiogheny river, said Convention will convene in Lafayette Hall, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Thursday, March 19th, 1874, at 12 o'clock M. Hon. Montgomery Blair, President of the Cumberland Convention, will preside. Able and efficient speakers, from different parts of the country, will address the meeting.

A full attendance of the friends of the project is earnestly desired.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

D. H. Fralich & Son, of this city, merchants, were adjudged bankrupts, on the petition of Joseph Horne & Co., creditors, and the matter referred to Register Harper.

The petition of Charles J. Rhodes, of Indiana county, bankrupt, for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens upon the funds in the hands of the assignee, presented and referred to Register Marchand, of Greensburg, for examination and report.

On petition presented, an order was made directing Cowen & Pratzman, trading as the Iron World Publishing Company of this city, bankrupt, to deliver certain personal property to the assignee.

The deed by S. C. McCandless, master and commissioner to Morcas A. Woodward, assignee of S. R. McClean, bankrupt, made in default of conveyance by said bankrupt and his wife, was presented, confirmed and ordered to be filed.

On motion of their proctor, George A. Kelly & Co. were allowed to intervene with Adam Hare in the admiralty proceedings against the steam tug Baltic.

George M. Grove was allowed to intervene with J. H. Bigley against the steam tug Oil Valley in admiralty.

Magnus Pflaum, Esq., of Pittsburgh, was on motion of Geo. W. DeCamp, Esq., admitted to practice in the United States Courts.

District Court—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

The case of Galusha et al. vs. Ramaley et al., previously reported, is still on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Jacob Dietrich et ux. vs. Joseph M. Aiken, reported yesterday, the plaintiffs took a non-suit.

A motion for a new trial was made by defendant's counsel in the case of Liebelt vs. Alex King et al.

The case of the Keystone Flint Glass Manufacturing Company vs. W. H. Kirchnor & Co., is on trial before Judge Ewing. This is an action to recover rent alleged to be due.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Bigley vs. Douglass.
Bacon vs. Germania Savings Bank.
Crow vs. Trimble et al.
Firmaree vs. Firmaree.
Stockdale, trustee, &c., vs. Baum.
National Bank of Commerce, for use, vs. Baum et al.
Coyle et ux. vs. Hall.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier.

The case of Watsons vs. Horner, Wood & Co., was concluded, and the jury are out.

The cases on the Argument list have not yet been disposed of.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

The building next to the corner of Carson and Seventeenth streets, will be the position of Buchanan postoffice after Saturday next.

A FREIGHT TRAIN on the Pan Handle Railroad jumped the track on Tuesday at Holliday's Cove, four miles east of Steubenville. The engine was disabled, but no person was injured.

A FINE of ten dollars and costs has been imposed on an Allegheny butcher named Tresser, for violating the health laws of the city, in permitting his premises on Madison street to become filthy.

HEALTH OFFICER GRAY yesterday morning made an information before Deputy Mayor O'Donnel, charging Andrew Kathater, a butcher residing on Two Mile Run, with throwing offal and filth into the run. A summons was issued.

JOSEPH G. HARTMAN, a young man residing on Pius street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, South Side, suddenly died from heart disease on Tuesday evening. Up to within a few hours of his death he was apparently well.

CHARLES BEYNON who sustained serious internal injuries by falling at the Allegheny water works, last week, is not dead, as reported by this and other morning papers of yesterday, but is improving, and hopes of his recovery are entertained.

ON Monday afternoon the steamboat Elisha Bennett, Captain Carmack, Master, which left Brownsville in the morning, struck a snag near California, and was compelled to put back to Brownsville for repairs. The larboard wheel, guards and beam were torn off. It was expected that the Bennett would resume her trip on to-day.

COMMON PLEAS JURYMEN.

List of Jurors For the Ensuing Term.

Following is a list of the jurymen drawn for the approaching term of the Common Pleas Court:

Third Monday, March, 1874—Christ Kust, carpenter; Joseph Havs, carpenter; William Warner, carpenter; Henry Winters, glass blower; Austin Clark, carpenter; Alex. Voight, merchant; Samuel Dean, farmer; Arthur Flanigan, clerk; Wm. McJunkin, farmer; Jno. Thompson, farmer; Daniel McGurk, real estate agent; Henry Bougher, cigar maker; Daniel H. Montgomery, blacksmith; Robert McCoy, moulder; Thomas J. Barbour, merchant; Samuel Stevenson, farmer; Jas. Crawford, gardner; David L. Dickson, farmer; Jno Schmidt, gent; John Kane, laborer; J. A. Carline, gent; James Kelly, farmer; Hunter Crane, gent; John K. Brown, confectioner; Anthony Galvin, laborer; I. N. Coursin, gent; Jacob Lang, butcher; Samuel D. Sleeth, gent; A. D. Burns farmer; Patrick Sullivan, store keeper; James Roth, farmer; John Dhrew, hotel keeper; H. S. Borie, gent; John Martin, driver; Charles Wall, plumber; John Schneidzinger, tailor; John Martin, brass finisher; John Welsh, puddler; Patterson McCord, farmer; Wm. Totten, mechanic; H. A. King, B. G. B.; Thomas Douglas, farmer; M. Rice, plasterer; Robert Plendor, moulder; John Aiken, painter; John Logan, iron dealer; Fred. Schwink, gent; Anthony Collier, farmer; W. A. Herriott, farmer; Emanuel Alter, farmer; Andrew Cuthbert, bricklayer; Joseph D. Jones, mill hand; Robert Hunter, driver; Ebenezer Braydon, gardener; Peter Keil, merchant; Hon. John Brown, farmer; George Kramer, livery man; John M Glazier, superintendent; Robert Hopkins, minister; Wm. Smith, gent.

Fifth Monday, March, 1874—Jno. Hammett, carpenter; Wilson Henry, farmer; John Q. Workman, wagon maker; P. H. McClafferty, merchant; John Killen, stone mason; Jas. Coyle, merchant; James Condon, gent; Thomas Park, farmer; Samuel W. Withrow, farmer; George W. Reed, carpenter; Samuel Hastings, carpenter; Andrew McQuarters, glass packer; Henry Omslaer, Sr, lumber merchant; Peter Galligan, drayman; Samuel O'Brien, carpenter; John W. Robinson, clerk; Col. Wm. B. Neefer, gent; Abram Winters, glass blower; Samuel Luty, carpenter; John Clark, carpenter; George Puttin, miner; Wm. Sorby, blacksmith; S. Brauff, paper hanger; James McGrath, cigar maker; Arthur Rodgers, cigar dealer; George Bettridge, boat builder; Samuel Cooley, Jr, farmer; William Hood, farmer; Edward Evans, gent; G. Lang, shoemaker; Alex. Claney, carpenter; Henry J. McCracken, merchant; Valentine Hoffman, merchant; Jas. Stein, coal dealer; John Brown, moulder; William McGowan, wagon maker; Newton Montgomery, farmer; Jonathan Kane, baker; Patrick McCabe, contractor; Caleb Gray, gent; Jacob Covode, gent; Thomas O'Connor, policeman; James B. Lyon, glass manufacturer; Wm Smith, tobacco dealer; Rudolph Bechtold, saloon keeper; Elias Asper, gent; John Bailey, manufacturer; Stanley Morehead, carpenter; John Callahan, grocer; Wm. Robinson, carpenter; David Richey, gent; A. Brehin, merchant; J. C. Bedell, banker; Huston Loyd (colored), dyer; Jas. Miller, gent; Tully McIntyre, saloon keeper; Wm. H. Scott, moulder; Maurice Wallace, hotel keeper; J. C. McCance, tailor.

A CARD FROM MR. J. B. GUTHRIE.

He Denies the Charge of Being at a Meeting of Rebel Leaders in 1861.

The following card appears in the *Dispatch* of yesterday morning, and is re-produced at the request of friends of Mr. Guthrie:

An infamous calumny, purporting to be a communication taken from the Rebel Archives, connecting my name by implication with Secessionists, was published in all except two of the daily papers of this city, on the eve of the late election, when the fabricators of it knew that a contradiction could not be made in time to reach the people.

Since the election I have made every exertion in my power to ascertain the name of the author of the vile calumny, and the source from which it eminated, without avail.

I am, however informed that Mr. Lambie, Chairman of the Republican City Executive Committee, and Mr. Fred. McGee admit that on Sunday night before the election they saw what purported to be a dispatch, in which a name—not exactly mine—was mentioned; and that they told the person having it in charge that it did not refer to me; but both Mr. Lambie and Mr. McGee refused to state in whose hands they saw the pretended dispatch. Failing in my effort to reach the perpetrator of the calumny, I have examined the "Record of the Rebellion" with a view to ascertain the whereabouts of the individuals with whom he tried to connect my name in February, 1861, by which record it appears that John Floyd was forced out of President Buchanan's Cabinet, December 27, 1860, and the Grand Jury of the District Court of the United States having presented him, it is not likely that he remained long after in Washington City. In fact he fled to Virginia and was never again seen in Washington City. Jefferson Davis, it appears, resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States, January 21, 1861, and was elected and inaugurated President of the Confederacy at Montgomery, Alabama, February 6, 1861. George N. Saunders appears to have been in the State of Kentucky on his way South, January 29, 1861, and I do not believe that he ever saw the Federal Capital after that time, until within the last year or two.

I never heard of such a meeting as alleged. I never attended such a meeting, and I never was invited to attend one of the kind.

These facts should satisfy every candid mind that that the whole story was a base and malicious falsehood, concocted by scoundrels who have neither character to lose nor reputation worth preserving.

I commenced political life with the advent of General Jackson to the Presidency, and imbibed his principles of the Constitution, and especially those contained in his famous proclamation to the people of South Carolina, in which, among other things, he declared the "Union must and shall be preserved." To that declaration I have faithfully adhered without deviation.

The city evening papers of Monday seized the slander and published it with avidity—the "Chronicle" making an addition which the editor had the pleasure of seeing copied in the morning papers of Tuesday. The "Daily Dispatch" could not be induced to publish the vile slander, and the daily "Post" was not honored with a copy, lest a contradiction of the calumny might appear instead.

J. B. GUTHRIE.

February 24, 1874.

THE TRAGEDY AT IRWIN'S.

A Whisky Bill the Origin—The Effects of "Treating"—The Murdered Man Leaves a Wife and Six Children.

The Greensburg *Herald* contains the following details of the bloody tragedy which was enacted in a drinking saloon at Irwin's Station, last Wednesday night, in which Sampson Chivers was mortally wounded—his death having resulted a day or two afterwards:

About half past ten o'clock on Wednesday night last, a party of men, among whom were Sampson Chivers, Joseph Allen, James Williams and one Reese, were coming down the main street of the village from the 'Squire's office, where a trifling difficulty between Williams and Reese had been settled by the good offices of Chivers. As the crowd came up to Paddy Doyle's saloon it was suggested that all hands take a drink.

The party immediately entered, and considerable liquor was disposed of, each man "treating" in turn. As there were thirteen of them, it will be apparent but the amount consumed was above the average. The party, with the exception of Chivers and Allen then left the house, the two men named sitting and chatting in the saloon. In a few moments a miner named Thomas Laven entered, and going up to the bar called for something good to drink. It appears that an old quarrel said to be caused by the non-payment of a liquor bill from Lavan to Chivers, existed between them, and it only wanted the fuel supplied by the liquor to stir up the old feud to its former fury. A bystander told Allen that the men had drawn their revolvers. Allen replied, "On, that don't amount to anything." The words were scarcely spoken when two shots followed each other in rapid succession. Allen ran into the melee to try and separate the men, when becoming conscious that his own safety was imperiled, he waited a moment, and then it was that the deed was done.

Lavan, drawing his pistol with the deliberation of a man who was used to such sport, took aim with all possible coolness, and fired twice at his antagonist, when Chivers fell, shot in the head. Lavan ran up and again cocking his revolver attempted to fire once more when he was seized by Allen and the pistol taken from him. In another moment Lavan had disappeared. Allen went to the wounded man, who said, "I am done," and then sank back insensible. Chivers was at once carried to the house of a miner named Adam Howarth, and Doctor Blackwood summoned to attend him, and soon after Doctor Marchand arrived. It was found that the victim was shot in the left side, near the heart, and that another shot had also entered his chin, lodging in the throat. The injured man is an Englishman by birth, about forty years of age, and a miner by occupation, but he has recently been keeping a saloon. He is a married man, with six children. Lavan is also married and has a family. He is an Irishman by birth, but has resided here a number of years. It is conceded that Chivers fired first, and there are many who justify Lavan's action, on the ground of self-defense. Doyle's saloon, in which the affray took place, is said to be a notorious doggery, and the citizens generally complain that it is allowed to exist. Lavan is now in jail.

NEW TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

Organizing a Prohibition Party in Allegheny County.

On Tuesday evening a party of zealous advocates of the temperance cause assembled at the rooms of the Temperance Alliance for the purpose of organizing a political party in Allegheny county, which shall have for its foundation the one plank of temperance.

The meeting was called to order by Rev. G. W. Cranage who briefly argued the necessity of a thorough organization of the friends of temperance, and stated that the object was to cut loose, as far as possible, from old associations and give the movement a fair field.

The following resolution was then offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting proceed to a thorough organization of the Prohibition party of this county, and that we enter immediately upon some active and effective policy looking to securing triumph and success, if possible, at our next election.

After considerable discussion as to the best course to be adopted, Mr. Bender announced that he had a document which, if adopted, would give a definite status to the movement. He then read a lengthy set of resolutions providing for the organization of a Prohibition League, composed of delegates from different churches and societies of the county. The officers to be a president, secretary and treasurer and six directors, the secretary alone to receive a salary. The plans for conducting the campaign are to have each district thoroughly canvassed by committees appointed for that purpose, and supplied with pledge books. The regular meetings of the League are to be held on the second Tuesday of each month.

The document was then adopted *seriatim*, and the following officers elected: Mr. Bender, President; Mr. Hershberger, Treasurer; and Mr. McGaw, Secretary. The meeting then adjourned to meet again on Tuesday evening at half-past seven o'clock.

EQUITY PROCEEDING.

Byers & Co. vs. Lockhart and Others.

In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, George Shiras and D. T. Watson, Esqs., counsel for Alexander Byers and others, late partners as Byers & Co., filed a bill in equity against Lockhart & Frew, and Warden, Frew & Co. The bill sets forth that in the year 1869 the plaintiffs were engaged in this city in the business of buying and selling crude and refined petroleum; and defendants were commission merchants and dealers in refined and crude petroleum, doing business in the city of Philadelphia. During the months of October, November and December, 1869, the defendants acted as commission merchants for the plaintiffs, in receiving, shipping and selling for them, and on their account and for their benefit, large quantities of refined petroleum; all of which petroleum was paid for out of moneys received by the defendants from and on account of the plaintiffs. Amongst other sums, the plaintiffs allege that they advanced to the defendants, during the latter portion of the month of October, the sum of one hundred and forty thousand dollars. From the sale of the petroleum received they have obtained large sums of money, which of right, as is alleged, belong to the plaintiffs, but which defendants still retain. The accounts in respect to these transactions and dealings are still open and unsettled, and it is complained that the defendants have refused and still do refuse, though often requested to render to the plaintiffs a true and exact statement of the same.

Equitable relief is asked for to the effect that an account be taken of the dealings and transactions between the complainants and defendants, and that whatever is due the former be ordered to be paid.

Policemen's Claims.

The sub-committee on policemen's complaints and claims, held an adjourned meeting last evening, Mr. Zern in the chair.

The claim of Officer Harrison for $25, paid Attorney John Coyle in the prosecution of parties for failing to aid in an arrest when called upon, was recommended favorably.

The claim of Officer Goe for salary while lying sick with the typhoid fever, and that of Officer Egan for expenses of law suit, were referred to the general committee with reference to the proviso of section 6 of the police ordinance, which says that policemen shall not be paid for time not on duty, unless by reason of injury received in the service.

A BURGLAR FOILED.

An Attempt to Rob a Jewelry Establishment on Sixth Street.

A policeman, while passing along Sixth street, at an early hour yesterday morning, was startled by cries of "help! murder! police!" issuing from the second story of No. 22, occupied by J. Diamond, optician. The officers, headed by Lieutenant Sol. Coulson, responded promptly, and were informed by Mr. Diamond, that burglars were attempting to affect an entrance into the house. An attempt was made by the Lieut. to force open the front door, but as that was impossible, the officers hastened to the rear of the building, by way of Penn street and a small alley running from Penn street to Duquesne Way. Just as they were turning out of Penn street into the alley they saw a man emerge from a stable in the rear of Mr. Diamond's house. They gave chase, but the individual had too much start, and succeeded in eluding his pursuers, although they followed him some distance along Duquesne Way.

At a subsequent examination of the premises an overcoat and one boot, which the burglar had left in his haste, was found in the stable, and a brace and bit at a rear door of the house.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Trimble's Varieties.

Everything new at the Varieties to-night, except Prof. Allen's box, bag and basket trick—new pantomime, new olio, etc. Only those who go early are able to get seats.

The Minstrels.

The sale of reserved seats for Carncross & Dixey's season of minstrelsy at the Academy of Music, will open at Hale's music store and the Academy ticket office at nine o'clock this morning. They will be well patronized.

The Mush and Milk Festival.

The Mush and Milk Festival, under the auspices of the Ladies' Chharitable Association of the Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary, opened at Lafayette Hall last evening, and was a great success. The novelty of the affair, coupled with the worthy object for which it has been inaugurated, attracted a large number of persons, and a pleasant evening was spent by all. To-day a splendid dinner will be served, and merchants and others who dine from home are invited to patronize it. The ladies promise to do their best, and, we are sure, will succeed in pleasing everyone. To-night this unique affair closes.

POLITICAL.

State.

Wilkesbarre, Scranton and Carbondale did not meet that requirement of the new Election law which orders a registry of voters. Hence there will be trouble.

At the counting of the returns for Mayor, by the Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia, Judge Allison said: "With regard to personations, a *bona fide* voter could not be deprived of his right to vote by any one personating him, and that after such a personation the real voter would still be entitled to vote. This," he said, "was the unanimous opinion of the court."

The Lancaster *Express* says: This William H. Dimmick is the same individual who figured in the "Milford and Matamoras Railroad" swindle, which Senator Warfel unearthed and exposed during the session of 1872. This expose showed that in a "seven mile road," represented by 600 shares, Wm. Dimmick owned 583. The swindle consisted in drawing $10,000 a year from the Erie Railroad for the privilege of passing through the territory of Pennsylvania, and which ought to have gone into the State Treasury instead of into the pockets of Dimmick & Co. The supplement by which the swindle was accomplished had been "snaked" through the Legislature in 1870, when Dimmick was a member of the House, in which he read the supplement in place only five days before the adjournment. Senator Warfel's expose of the matter resulted in the repeal of the Dimmick supplement and the diversion of the annuity of $10,000 to its legitimate channel. Now, Dimmick is again a member of the House, and it would seem that, unlike Cæsar's wife, he is still not above suspicion.

General.

The St. Louis *Globe* thinks that if the Gad's Hill and Rock Island robbers were arrested and executed, that the Democratic majority in Missouri would be reduced by seven. It looks reasonable, certainly.

The Democratic journals of Missouri are dissatisfied with the action of their party leaders, and are uttering loud complaints. The St. Louis *Republican* says the old fondness for the party is disappearing, and that nearly all of the leading organs are expressing their discontent.

A Concord correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* concludes a letter on the New Hampshire canvass with this prediction: "It may be safely assumed that, unless some new developments are forthcoming, Gen. McCutchins will be elected to the Gubernatorial chair, and the State kept firmly moored in the Republican ranks for another year at least."

The colored citizens of Tennessee are to hold a State Convention at Nashville, on Tuesday, April 28. They complain that they are persecuted on account of their race, and are not allowed to serve on juries. The object of the convention will be the adoption of the best means to secure for them their civil rights. The recent action of the Democrats of Shelby county, pledging themselves to make no political discrimination in future on account of color, seems to be a step toward meeting the demands of the colored people.

Judicial Salaries.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The opponents to an increase in the salaries of judges nearly all illustrate their objections and fortify their arguments with references to the New York judges, and the bad effects consequent on the high salaries to them paid. The latest use of this illustration I find in today's COMMERCIAL, in a communication signed "Anti-Humbug," wherein the statement is made that "New York in this way has destroyed the character of her judiciary," which is certainly a very broad remark to apply to the entire judiciary of a sister State, and one that should not be made unless susceptible of proof. But does "Anti-Humbug" favor us with any proof that the character of her judiciary, in the aggregate, has been destroyed? It is easy, and natural, to infer that he had in his mind the cases of Barnard and Cardozo, but their individual acts of injustice, no matter how flagrant they may have been, neither justify nor palliate such a sweeping statement. Nor is the application a good one; for no man conversant with the facts will undertake to deny that the Supreme Court Judges of New York have not been good lawyers and in the receipt of large professional incomes before their elevation to the bench. Even Barnard and Cardozo were excellent lawyers, and it is said of the former that after his elevation to the bench, no judgment in a criminal case (and appeals in such cases are more frequent there than here) was ever reversed, although going through the ordeal of two Appellate Courts; and with the exception of his conduct in the Erie cases and his disgraceful use of power in granting references to personal friends, the two things which eventually drove him from the bench, his decisions were almost invariably sustained by the Appellate Courts; and he certainly established at least one important precedent which has been incorporated into the common law of the State. Cardozo's decisions and rulings were nearly always sustained, notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts to overturn some of them, as *vide*, for instance, in the case of Foster, the car-hook murderer, in whose behalf the very best talent obtainable was employed to argue for a reversal of judgment, with signal unsuccess, the sentence of the law being executed, as will be remembered. It was the *moral sense* that was lacking in both of these Judges: to use a homely phrase, they were devoid of common honesty, and the application of the illustration of "Anti-Humbug" is narrowed down to this: As a rule, is the moral sense weaker in successful lawyers, who have large professional incomes, than in those who, with the same advantages of study, have lagged behind and are nobodies in their profession? If not, they are to be preferred, as Judges, for a large practice is *prima facie* evidence that the possessor of it is a man of parts; that he has capacity and ability, which implies native vigor of mind; that he has undergone thorough mental training, and has had a large amount of practical experience. Now, it may be said that every lawyer whose name would probably be mentioned in connection with a vacant Judgeship has capacity. Grant it for the sake of the argument; but every one possessing capacity has not the ability requisite to discharge judicial duties; and is there any reason why such ability should be developed at the expense of the taxpayers? Is it not better, other things being equal, to elevate to the bench lawyers, who, by varied and extensive practice, have become familiar with the rules of property and conduct that courts are called on daily to administer, and who, from study, have acquired the ability to grasp new questions and frame broad rules that shall bear on future litigations? Let it be supposed, for instance, that the bench of our Supreme Court was filled by judges who, in arriving at decisions and in giving written opinions, kept in view only the points presented in the particular case that happened to be before them; in other words, that every case, like every tub, stood on its own bottom, and a rule of law and of evidence specially applicable was promulgated—how long would it be before the profession, and, for that matter, the judges themselves, would be afloat in a sea of uncertainty? There certainly would not be justice or economy in it for suitors, for the ills would fall on the unwilling and innocent, and the "law's vexatious delays," now, comparatively speaking, a myth in this State, become a tangible reality, would speedily settle the question of the economy of "cheap" judges.

As to the amount of work done by the judges of the present day, I have but a remark to make. Judge McClure undoubtedly did do all the work "of the Court now presided over by three," but "Anti-Humbug is very careful not to tell that now it takes the entire time of one of the "three" to attend to the criminal branch of the Court alone, while in the civil branch issue is joined in nearly five thousand cases a year, as I am informed, and sixty cases are weekly put on the trial list, and most of them, in the first instance, disposed of. Does "Anti-Humbug" know of any country judge, sitting, even eight hours and a half a day, that disposes of thirty cases a week? And why did "Anti-Humbug" refrain from telling us how many months in the year county judges sit? His spacious argument might be easily dissected, but I think it would be an insult to the intelligence and good sense of the readers of the COMMERCIAL to waste time and space in doing what each may easily do for himself, and possibly in the doing of it arriving, inferentially, at the conclusion that your correspondent should drop the prefix "Anti," holding fast to the affix, and thereby sharing the verdict that I believe his argument merits.

A NEW YORK LAWYER.

PITTSBURGH, PA., February 25, 1874.

The rumor that Secretary Fish is to retire from the Cabinet, and to be succeeded by Judge Pierrepont, is again revived.

BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

REPORTED BATTLE WITH ASHANTEES—DEFEAT OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

LONDON, February 25.—A report has reached here that a great battle has been fought at Coomasie between the Ashantees and the force under Gen. Sir Garnet Wolesley. The engagement is said to have lasted a whole day and to have closed with no decided result. The loss of the British troops is given as nearly 300, including many officers. The Highlanders alone are reported to have had 150 men killed and wounded. Gen. Sir Garnet Wolesley was said to be in need of reinforcements, which were fifteen miles off

LONDON, February 25.—The war office has received no report of the battle said to have occurred between Sir Garnet Wolesley's army and the Ashantees; but an unofficial, though circumstantial, dispatch has reached the Admiralty office that a battle was fought at Acroomboa, January 31st, not at Coomassie, as reported. Among the killed are Major Baird and Captain Buckle. The *Globe* says if this news be true, a great disaster has befallen the British army, and the only course left to Sir Garnet Wolesley is to effect a safe retreat to the coast. A special to the *Standard* say the Ashantees entirely surrounded the British army, but were eventually driven off with great loss. The principal war chief of the Ashantees was killed. The king has taken command of his army in person, and it was expected he would renew the attack. February 5th was the date decided upon for the storming of Coomassie by General Wolseley's forces.

CONFIRMATION AND DETAILS OF LOSS.

LONDON, February 25.—Further details of the battle between Sir Garnet Wolesley's force and the Ashantees say the latter fought desperately, the fight lasting from six o'clock A. M. until three in the afternoon. Seventeen British officers were killed or wounded. The naval brigade, 145 strong, lost 39 men, the rifle brigade 26 and the engineers 38. The loss sustained by the native allies is unknown, but is very heavy. The communications of the British forces with the rear are threatened. It is believed that another large force of Ashantees is approaching Comassie from the southwest.

In addition to the losses already reported, the fusiliers lost fifty-six men.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, February 26.—The *Standard* thinks that the fact that the 2d of February had been fixed upon for the attack upon Coomassie, indicates that the condition of the British troops is not hopeless, but at the same time sees that, under the circumstances audacity gives the only chance not merely for victory, but for saving the army. The *Daily Telegraph's* special dispatches say the Highlanders suffered heavy loss in an ambush. The ground was hilly and the bush dense. General Wolesley was within fifteen miles of Coomassie. All the London journals show, in their editorials on the Ashantee news, the utmost anxiety as to the result. The *Times* and *Telegraph* attribute the failure of the peace negotiations to the uncompromising determination of the British commander to enter Coomassie, an event which the King was willing to do anything to prevent.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

LONDON, February 25.—It is expected that the Tichborne case will be given to the jury on Saturday next.

ADDITIONAL MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, February 26.—The following additional appointments of members of the new government are officially announced: Duke of Abercromb, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Thomas Edward Taylor, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Sir Charles Bowyer Adderley, President of the Board of Trade; Geo. Sclater Booth, President of the Local Government Board; Algernon Fulke Egerton, Naval Secretary to the Admiralty; James Lowther, Under Secretary for the Colonial Department.

Spain.

REPORT OF BATTLE BEFORE BILBAO.

BAYONNE, February 25.—It is rumored that Gen. Morionese has been badly defeated before Bilbao, with the loss of a large number of his troops and compelled to retreat to Santtander.

France.

POPULARITY OF THIERS WITH THE LEFT.

VERSAILLES, February 25.—When ex-President Thiers entered the Assembly to-day, he was greeted with a perfect ovation from the members of the Left, in consequence of his letter published yesterday, stating his conviction that the republican is the only form of government for France.

ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

PARIS, February 25.—It is proposed to hold another international exhibition in this city in 1875.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, February 25.—Steamships City of New York, Hermann and America, from New York, have arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, February 25.—Amount of bullion gone into Bank of England on balance to-day £212,000. Consols 92⅛a92¼. 5 20's 1865, 109¾; do 1867, 109¾; 10-40's, 104¼; new 5's, 104¼; New York Central 95⅞; Erie 43¾; Erie preferred 68¼.

PARIS, February 25.—Rentes 58 francs 5 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 25.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 7⅞d; Orleans 8¼a8⅜d; sales 12,000 bales; American 7,000, speculation and export 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Pork 63s 6d. Bacon—Long clear middles 39s. Others unchanged.

ANTWERP, February 25.—Refined petroleum 31¼ francs.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 25, 1874.

PLANS OF THE COMMUNISTS.

A police spy reports the number of Communists at three hundred, and says that the German and Irish organizations are uniting with the Frenchmen. At a recent meeting, the Chairman said: "It is not only work we want; it is also liberty, and the abolition of high salaries and monopolization. We want the heads of some of the thieves who are now stealing the funds of the city. We want their heads, and we shall have them. We want to make them suffer for what we are now suffering. There is no justice in New York city. We will take justice in our own hands and administer it with rifles and bayonets. We have arms all ready. We will find petroleum and use it as we did in Paris. Our German, American and Irish brothers will help us, and we will help them."

SISTER OF CONGRESSMAN CREAMER TAKES THE VEIL.

A sister of Congressman Creamer was received, yesterday, into the Catholic order of the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy, by Archbishop McCloskey.

TROUBLES OF RAILROAD STRIKERS.

Some of the alleged ringlears in the recent strike on the Midland Railroad, have been held for examination Friday on the charge of stopping mail trains and switching them off the track.

HELD TO ANSWER.

Badeau, ex-collector of taxes in Brooklyn, gave bail to-day in thirty thousand dollars to answer a charge of alleged embezzlement.

VERDICT OF A SENSIBLE JURY.

The coroner's jury in the case of Robert E. Launitz, the well known artist who was killed by a collision in the tunnel of the Harlem Railroad, January 21st, to-day rendered the following verdict: "Said collision would not have happened if a proper system of signals had been inaugurated by the Harlem Railroad Company; that the instructions given the watchmen are not explicit enough, and that it is criminal neglect to allow two trains on the same track to enter without having ascertained that the first train had left the tunnel." The papers will be sent to the District Attorney.

END OF AN IMPORTANT LAW SUIT.

In the Superior Court to-day, a verdict was rendered in the suit of Knapp, Receiver of Bowling Green Savings bank, against Walter Roche, Vice President of the bank, awarding $94,373 claimed by the Receiver as moneys appropriated by the defendant. The case will be appealed.

THE ERIE RAILWAY STRIKE.

A dispatch from the Superintendent of the Postal Car Service was received at the post-office this afternoon, directing that no through matter be sent over the Erie road. It is reported that the brakemen on strike at Hornellsville have taken the pins and couplings from the freight cars which were run off on the sidings, so that trains cannot be made up. All travel is stopped west of Port Jarvis.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, February 25.—In the House this morning, the House bill authorizing County Commissioners to compel persons who are sent to jail for non-payment of fines and costs assessed against them to perform manuol labor at $1 50 per day, was passed. Bills were introduced for protection of livery stable keepers, and to make it a penal offense to allow domestic animals in enclosures of railroads or to place any obstructions on railroad tracks.

COLUMBUS, February 25.—In the House this afternoon, the Committee on Common Schools introduced a bill to authorize the Boards of Education to purchase text books. In the Senate, the Senate bill passed providing that thirty-six jurors in capital cases shall be drawn from the box by the clerk of the court as other regular jurors are, instead of being selected by the sheriff, as at present. At three o'clock the Senators were sworn by Chief Justice Day to impartially try and determine the contested election case of Weimer against Welsh. The afternoon was spent in listening to arguments relative to the jurisdiction of the Senate to try such cases, pending which the Senate adjourned.

THE hydrate of chloral, which in 1869 cost $80 a pound, so that each sleep produced by it could be reckoned at $1, is now advertised on on the list of a German chemical factory at about $2 a pound. Such an enormous reduction in the price of a chemical product in so short a time has rarely occurred. Perhaps the only parallel case is metallic sodium, which a few years ago could not be had for $200 a pound, but can now be made for seventy-five cents. According to Dr. Richardson, the secret use of chloral in England has become so great that the victims must be put in the same class as the opium eaters. In proof of the enormous consumption, he states that, during the last year and a half, four dealers have sold forty tons, sufficient to give narcotic doses to 35,000,000 people; in other words, every person in England could have had one good sound sleep out of the amount sold.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 26, 1 A. M.

The barometer has risen but fallen again in New England, and has steadily fallen in the Middle States and extdeme Northwest since Tuesday night. The temperature has fallen slightly in the Ohio valley, but elsewhere it has generally risen. Northeasterly winds with cloud and snow prevail in New England. Northwest winds with cloud and snow in the Middle Atlantic States, and with clear or partly clear weather in the South Atlantic States, Ohio valley and lake region. Southeast winds with cloudy weather in the extreme Northwest. Easterly winds and clear weather prevail in the Southwest.

PROBABILITIES FOR THURSDAY.

For the Middle and Middle Atlantic States, rising barometer, northwest winds and clearing or clear weather.

In New England, rising barometer, northeasterly and northwesterly winds with cloudy and clearing weather. For the Lake Region, winds backing to southwest and southeast, with falling barometer, higher temperature and clear, followed by cloudy weather. For the Northwest, falling barometer, southerly winds, higher temperature and cloudy weather. For the Ohio Valley, stationary and falling barometer, higher temperature and clear or partly clear weather. For the South Atlantic States, rising barometer, higher temperature, northwestly winds and generally clear weather. For the Western Gulf States, increasing northeasterly winds, higher temperature, falling barometer, and increasing cloudiness, and on the Texas coast threatening weather, possibly with rain. Cautionary signals continue at Eastport, Portland, Boston and Wood's Hole.

Midnight Bulletin.

FEBRUARY 25, 1874—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo, Ill............	29	N. E.	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.........	28	N. W.	Clear.
Davenport. Iowa.......	16	W.	Clear.
Indianapolis..........	24	Calm.	Clear.
Leavenworth, Ks.......	21	S.	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn.........	41	N. W.	....
Nashville, Tenn.......	31	N.	Clear.
Omaha, Neb............	13	S.	Clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa........	26	N. W.	Clearing.
St. Louis, Mo.........	28	S. E.	Fair.
St. Paul, Minn........	2	S. E.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg, Miss.......	45	N. E.	Clear.
Yankton, D. T.........	7	S. W.	Fair.
Lacrosse, Minn........	2	S.	Fair.

KOSSUTH.

Another Denial That He is Destitute.

We have already published a denial by a nephew of Louis Kossuth, residing in Iowa, that there was any truth in the story published in *Appleton's Journal*, as translated from the Frankfort *Gazette*, relative to the present alleged destitute circumstances of Louis Kossuth. We have had additional testimony in the shape of a letter from his son to the Boston *Gazette*, wherein he says:

The whole pitiable story about my venerable father's condition, both mental and bodily, as also financial, with all the particulars of it from beginning to end, is an absurd and impudent invention. Mr. Schlesinger has never visited my father on the fourth floor of "164 Strada Nuova;" in fact no such thing as "164 Strada Nuova" has ever existed in Turin; nor have Napoleon's and other people's portraits been seen hanging about the walls of any "squalid room" in my father's comfortable home, and Mr. Schlesinger (whether he wears spectacles or not, and whoever he may be) would experience considerable difficulty to discover such portraits in my father's house. Further, no paper bearing the name *Corriere di Torino*, has ever been printed in Turin, or elsewhere; nor such laconic advertisements as Mr. Schelesinger pretends to quote have ever appeared in any paper in the world; and I am happy to state that my father has never had any occasion, nor any necessity, to give other lessons except those of distinguished patriotism and sterling integrity, for which he is not paid one franc a lesson, as Schlesinger would have it, but is repaid with the veneration of all those who have ever approached him. Let my noble father's friends in America rest assured that he is all right in every way, though certainly grieved about the situation of affairs in Hungary; and let Mr. Schlesinger be sure that, even if he were reduced to teach for a living, in his vast and profound learning, my father could find something better to teach than Mr. Schlesinger's German or the dear old native tongue. Finally, I wish to give Schlesinger the satisfaction to see the miracle of Lazarus worked in full in 1874, and witness that, although he has buried me, I am alive again, and (thank God) well to do, and so is my brother. I ventured to address you these few lines, because humbugging has limits, like everything else on earth, beyond which it becomes an impudent imposter, and I fear the one alluding to might be used for dishonest purposes with your sympathizing countrymen, since one can hardly admit that such bold untruths as Schlesinger's story is from beginning to end, should have been written and published without any aim by "Max Schlesinger," whoever he may be.

You will oblige me by publishing these few lines.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
FRANCIS KOSSUTH,
No. 28 via Bertholet.

TURIN, 29th January, 1874.

FROM HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

Celebration of Washington's Birthday—Temperance Mass Meeting.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, February 24, 1874.

The birthday of Washington was celebrated here in a more "showy" manner than for many years. Flags decorated many of the buildings, the chief stores were closed and all seemed determined to honor the day. In the afternoon, the "Juniata Riflemen," our only military organization, paraded. They were under command of Captain Jas. F. Milliken. They turned out sixty men. The marching and drilling were very good. The order of United American Mechanics, of this place, also paraded, making a fine appearance.

The County Temperance Mass Meeting, which was called for the 23d, met in the Court House. The object was to protest against the repeal of the Local Option law. The attendance was very large. The tardy ones could not even obtain standing room. There was more drunkenness in town that night than your correspondent has seen in the place for some time.

S. R. B.

ADDITIONAL STATE NEWS.

Diptheria is prevalent in many townships in Venango county.

The Folger House, Reno, was destroyed by fire on Sunday. Loss $18,000.

Seventy persons joined the Center Street Methodist Episcopal church, Oil City, during the late revival.

A new Methodist Episcopal Church at Pine creek, Armstrong county, was dedicated on Sunday last.

The Re-union of the Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves will be held at Mercer on Tuesday, the 19th of May next.

It never rains but it pours. Mrs. Woodhull and Eli Perkins are both announced to lecture soon in Minneapolis.

The project of a glass factory in Sharon is being agitated. A very good point for an establishment of that kind.

Messrs. O. B. Lake and J. W. Graham, for a long time connected with the Titusville *Herald* establishment, have bought the *Sunday Press* of that city.

There is difficulty between Rev. H. Mason, pastor of the Lehighton Presbyterian church and a portion of his congregation, which will probably end in a dissolution of the relations between them.

There was a prize fight near Petrolia on the 24th inst., between Jack Bennicks and Ed. Dougherty, for $100 a side. Seventeen rounds were fought when Dougherty was declared the winner on account of a foul blow from his antagonist.

OHIO NEWS.

The small-pox still lingers in Cleveland.

Miss Clara Morris is playing in Columbus, this week.

McWade will play his "Rip Van Winkle" in Akron on Friday night.

Akron has raised $15,000 of the $25,000 needed to build a soldiers' monument.

The tobacco growers of Montgomery county have most of last season's crop yet on hand.

Thirteen buildings in New Lexington, Perry county, were destroyed by fire on Monday night.

The Mansfielders are still digging for coal. There is a grim suspicion that the first "vein" was "doctored."

A young fellow is in prison in Toledo for robbing the person of a suicide of an overcoat and a silver watch.

The taxes collected in Muskingum county during the six months ending January 20, 1874, amounted to $188,095.

Rush R. Sloane, the distinguished financier of Sandusky, is tarrying at St. Catharines, Canada, for the benefit of his health.

The next meeting of the Ohio State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, will be held in Columbus on the third Tuesday of February, 1875.

In Nelson, Portage county, there are sixty-nine people who have passed the scriptural allotment of years on earth. The oldest is Ira Fuller, ninety-one years.

A burglary was committed at Bloomville, Seneca county, and the perpetrator was tracked to the house of a well known citizen, hitherto considered above reproach.

A heartless deputy Sheriff in Zanesville broke up a wedding party on Monday night by arresting the groomsman and two others, for burglary and larceny. The marriage was indefinitely postponed.

Toledo has no funds to pay her firemen for December and January, and the men refuse to serve longer without compensation. Bonds were issued to meet this contingency, but the Mayor of the city refuses to sign them.

The cattle interest bids fair to become as enormous in California as in Texas, and to yield as vast an export of hides.

Vermont is just waking up to the discovery that its criminal laws are very defective, and bear most unequally upon female offenders.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Latest Gleanings from All Quarters.

OHIO.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ALLIANCE, O., February 24, 1874.

The Directors of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad held a meeting in this place today, at the Chase House, for the transaction of some very important business. At an early hour business men and interested parties commenced to gather. There were representatives present from Wellington, Workmon, Lodi, Pike Station, Dalton, Nevar, and from all the important points along the line to Martin's Ferry. Massillon was well represented, and with carefully prepared speeches endeavored to influence the managers of the road to run a circuit of some four miles and tap their town.

The directors gave them a hearing; but time only will tell their decision. Hon. M. Shanly, the contractor, had his agent, Mr. Kellogg, at the meeting. For the number present, and the interest manifested by all, and especially between those of antagonistic routes, everything passed off harmoniously.

We think, from the reports given, that this will be one of the best paying roads in our State; the entire length of the line being about one hundred and eighty miles, ninety of which pass through one of the richest coal districts in Ohio, also interspersed with abundance of iron ore, limestone and sandstone of the finest qualities.

Business men and capitalists are becoming more and more aroused to the importance of this road, which is about to open those immense treasures which now lie hidden away in almost a wilderness, and which only want the completion of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad to make them blossom as the rose, and give to the world their fragrance and perfume.

* * *

The Lake View and Collamor Company is organized to build a road from Cleveland to Euclid, ten miles.

The Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago tracklaying from Desbler westward toward Defiance has commenced.

Surveys are commenced for the Atlantic and Southeastern road, which is to be an extension of the Niles and New Lisbon southward to Hopedale, where it will connect with the Wheeling and Lake Erie road, now under construction. It will be thirty-six miles long.

MAINE.

Portland, Me., has ordered an additional $50,000 in city bonds to the Portland and Ogdensburg Company, making $550,000 of the city's subscription paid.

The bill presented in the Legislature provides for a marginal road entirely around Portland. The road is to have a double track, and to be built and owned by the city, which is to grant equal rights to all the companies whose roads enter the city. The bill is approved by business men of Portland, and by all the companies interested.

VERMONT.

At the annual Vermont and Massachusetts meeting, the stockholders voted to set aside 10 per cent. of the rent to be paid by the Fitchburg Company annually, as a sinking fund.

MASSACHUSETTS.

It is propose to build a Winthrop branch line three miles long from Winthrop across Breed's Island to a junction with the Eastern road to Chelsea.

At the Boston, Barre and Gardner annual meeting recently it was stated that of the $400,000 in bonds authorized only $300,000 are used. The road is completed, and the other $100,000 remains to be used for terminal facilities.

The Plymouth County Road is to extend from South Scituate northwest through Hingham to the Old Colony Road near Wollaston Heights, in Quincy, a distance of forty-four miles. It is reported that the Old Colony Company will take $160,000 in stock and equip the road if other parties will furnish the balance needed.

RHODE ISLAND.

A contract is now made for 1,000 tons of rails for ten miles of the New York, Providence and Boston second track, to be built between Providence and Stonington.

CONNECTICUT.

During the past year twenty-eight miles of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill track was relaid with new iron and much work done in improving the roadbed. Several new sidings have been built and others extended. A side track one mile long is built from Oneco station to Oneco Quarry.

NEW YORK.

The bill authorizing the immediate issue of the last installment of $200,000 of the $600,000 in bonds voted to the Rochester and State Line Road by Rochester has passed the Legislature.

There is talk of building a Lake Ontario Shore branch twenty-five miles long from Red Creek, twenty-one miles southwest of Oswego, to Baldwinsville, on the Oswego and Syracuse road.

Much opposition has arisen to the plan of carrying the New York Central and Hudson River additional tracks through Rochester at a high grade, requiring bridges over nearly all the streets.

It is proposed to form a construction company to take the contract for the Rochester, Nunda and Pennsylvania Road out of the hands of the present contractors, and to complete the road. The road is all located, right of way secured and grading done on some forty miles of the road, ten miles of which is nearly completed. Ties, posts and material for forty-six miles are on hand. The work is stopped for want of means.

NEW JERSEY.

The Green Pond Company has filed articles under the general law. The capital stock is $100,000, and the road will be four miles long, near Green Pond, Morris county. It is intended mainly for the transportation of iron ore.

The Mercer and Somerset extension from Hopewell northeast to East Millstone is now ready for use, and has been turned over to the Operating Department. Regular trains will soon be put on over the whole road. It is twenty-two and three-fourth miles long from Somerset Junction on the Belvidere Delaware northeast to a junction with the Millstone and New Brunswick road at East Millstone. It is leased and worked by the Pennsylvania Company.

PENNSYLVANIA.

An informal meeting was held in Philadelphia to consider the question of leasing the Northern Central to the Pennsylvania Company. The terms asked last year were eight per cent. on stock. The present proposal is for a lease at seven per cent on the stock.

MARYLAND.

A bill is before the Legislature for a company to build a road of three feet gauge from Annapolis to Baltimore.

The Baltimore and Drum Point directors are to commence work on the line from Baltimore to the crossing of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge road as soon as the subscriptions of Calvert and Anne Arundel counties are made.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Work on the Baltimore and Potomac depot in Washington is to be resumed, the contractors having orders to commence work as soon as material arrives. The building to be completed in 1874.

MICHIGAN.

The Grand Rapids and East Saginaw contractors for thirty-three miles, from Maple Rapids to the crossing of the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw, have commenced clearing the line.

INDIANA.

The Fort Wayne and Newhaven Company has filed articles. The capital stock is to be $50,000, and the line six miles, from Fort Wayne eastward to Newhaven.

ILLINOIS.

The Jacksonville, Northwestern and Southeastern Company proposes to extend its road from the present terminus at Virden southeast to Hillsboro, about thirty miles, provided the people along the line will subscribe $60,000. In Hillsboro $10,000 has been raised.

Shipments are taken at ninety-five and ninety cents per one hundred from Chicago to Liverpool via New York, Boston, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. There begins to be inquiry for vessels to load for Buffalo on the opening of navigation, and it is said that eight cents a bushel for wheat and seven cents for corn are offered.

Recently suit was brought to enjoin the payment of interest on bonds issued by Oran and Atlanta, Ill., in aid of the Peoria, Atlanta and Decatur Road, on the ground that the bill chartering the company did not pass the Legislature legally. The Circuit Court has decided that the charter is valid, and has dissolved the preliminary injunction.

The Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw trustees, under the consolidated mortgage of 1870, took possession of the road February 3, under a clause in the mortgage authorizing trustees to take possession at any time after ninety days' default in payment of interest. This step is probably taken as preliminary to the proposed reorganization of the company.

A bill is pending in the Legislature, providing that in all cases where counties or towns have subscribed to the stock of a railroad company conditionally, if the conditions are not fulfilled by March 1, 1874, then a new election shall be held to decide whether the subscription shall be paid or bonds issued. The bill is general, but is intended chiefly to apply to the Cairo and St. Louis Company, which had considerable amounts voted to it in county bonds to be issued when the road is completed.

The Illinois Central Land Department reports sales during January of 1,936.01 acres construction lands for $14,119, and 119.04 acres free lands for $1,194, a total of 2,055.41 acres for $15,314. The cash collections during the month were $37,143. The earnings of the Traffic Department in January were:

	In Illinois 707 miles.	In Iowa 402 miles.	Total, 1,018 miles.
Freight......	$317,067 00	$ 78,994 00	$395,961 00
Passengers...	98,746 55	26,013 45	124,760 00
Mails	6,375 00	3,059 32	9,434 32
Other sourc's	78,625 00	2,710 68	81,335 68
Total Janu'y, 1874...	$500,813 55	$110,677 45	$611,491 00
Total actual earnings, Jan. 1873...	523,531 79	78,708 83	602,240 62

A decrease of 4⅔ per cent. in Illinois earnings, increase of 40⅔ per cent. in Iowa earnings, and an increase of 1⅓ per cent. in total earnings.

KANSAS.

The Memphis, Carthage and Northwestern Road is open to Brownsville, fifty-one miles from the junction of the Atlantic and Pacific at Pierce City, and two miles beyond the late terminus at Shawnee.

MINNESOTA.

St. Paul and Pacific.—A bill before the Legislature requires that debts due to citizens of Minnesota for labor, materials, &c., must be paid before the lands earned are deeded to the company. The principal claim covered by this bill is that of the contractors for building of the St. Vincent Extension, who have some $532,000 due them for work actually completed. They completed one hundred and forty-three miles of road after the company had stopped paying their estimates, thereby saving a large part of the land grant to the company.

WISCONSIN.

A resurvey is made of twenty-nine miles of the Wisconsin Central unfinished section between Worcester and Penokee. A supply road has been cut through between these points. The company has made application to the Governor for certificates for all the land grant on the line completed from Stevens' Point northward, and from Ashland southward. The late Governor refused to issue certificates for more than half the land grant on those sections, on the ground that the line from Portage north to Stevens' Point should have been built before that from Stevens' Point northward.

A MURDER MYSTERY.

A Skeleton in Silk in the Pine Forest—Marital Infelicity—Sudden Disappearance.

Among the many murder mysteries of the day, which excite a passing sensational interest, cause horror in the gloom which shrouds them, or intense feeling for and against the accused in the court room, none have had more genuine elements of interest than a murder trial which was commenced a few days ago in Lewistown, Maine.

One morning last October, a wood-chopper among the pines, four miles from town, found, nearly covered with fallen leaves, twigs and pine cones, a black silk dress. He attempted to pick it up, but it was weighted. He then discovered that there was a skeleton inside of it. The woodman sent for a doctor, for what purpose, probably, he could not himself clearly explain. No "medicinal gum" could glue those bones together, and no medicine man could put flesh on them. The whispering air would not divulge the secret of how they came there, but the moaning pines seemed to bewail a murder, while they had done their best to cover the victim from the eyes of man.

The doctor sent for the coroner, and the coroner got together a jury of inquest, and all Lewistown had something to talk about. The dotors decided that the bones were those of a woman who had been dead a year or more. Anybody could have guessed as much. Not a particle of flesh was left. Nearly all the bones were there except the skull. The storms had probably rolled that away, and its whole suit of hair had been whisked off by the winds. Nothing was left but the bare bones, and a black silk dress of fine quality, trimmed with jet beads.

Whose had it been? There were various guesses and theories. The people were so excited at first that they forgot Mrs. Lizzie Lowell had disappeared from Lewistown on the 12th of June, 1870, the day on which a public building had been destroyed by fire. They had associated the two events, although the disappearance of the woman did not make a very deep impression, and caused little comment at the time. She was a mill-girl named Burton before marriage, had a high temper, was rather loud, and married James M. Lowell in Lewistown. The couple did not live happily, quarreled often, at length separated, conditionally, and Lizzie became a servant girl in a boarding house. Her husband came to see her sometimes, and had seasons of quarreling and making-up. He had come to see her on that 12th day of June, and was excedingly jealous at the infatuation of his wife for a circus man. They quarreled that day, became reconciled, and took a drive out in the evening. The woman never returned to her place in the boarding house, and no one in Lewistown ever saw her after. All these circumstances being known, her disappearance caused but little wonder.

Now some ladies of Lewistown came forward and boldly asserted that the bones found in the pine forest were those of Lizzie Lowell. Then somebody remembered that James M. Lowell and his wife drove in the direction of the pines that evening. Lowell had brought back the horse and wagon, and once afterwards called at the boarding house and inquired for Lizzie. He appeared to be surprised when told that she was not there, and then disappeared from Lewistown himself.

It seems to have been the impression of those who knew most about her, that Lizzie Lowell had probably run off with the said circus-man, and that's the reason nobody thought it worth while to look after her.

The authorities acted upon the suggestion of the ladies of Lewistown. They traced Lowell to Lawrence, Mass., and arrested him. He had married another wife, and was much averse to having his domestic felicity disturbed. He said in explanation that he brought Lizzie back from the drive, and put her down at the boarding house door. During one of their quarrels she had told him that she had been married before she married him, and had another husband living somewhere. He supposed she had run off with the circus man, and felt himself at liberty to marry another woman. Such was his story. Now the trial is in progress and it is the one topic of Lewistown. Lizzie Lowell has become an interesting subject. Lowell is not a wicked looking young man, and is confident of acquittal. Public opinion is strongly divided for and against him. Some thinks the remains cannot possibly be identified. There are no birth marks on bones, and any evidence in regard to the dress and trimmings cannot fail to be very general and unsatisfactory.

Some of the people have accepted Lowell's story as the truth, and deem him an innocent and much persecuted man. Others say that the chain of circumstances will be strong enough to hold and swing him. It is also asserted that certain letters are in existence, purporting to be from Mrs. Lizzie Lowell to Lowell; dated after her disappearance from Lewistown, and that these letters are not in her hand-writing but in his. The letters, if there are such, will involve a mass of conflicting evidence, and vague conjecture. The counsel on both sides are deeply interested. The examination of witnesses is sharp and searching, and every inch of ground is hotly contested.

It will be seen that none of the elements of a trial of fascinating interest are wanting in this singular case. The Androscoggin bar has never had anything so exciting before.

A BOY FOR A DOG.

A Funny but Sad "Swap" in Milwaukee.

One of the funniest—and yet in some aspects the saddest—of "swaps" is recorded in the Milwaukee papers as having occurred in that city last week. A German woman had a bright little son of eight years old, whom she made drag a small wagon loaded with her wares around the streets. The boy was scarcely strong enough for the work, and his mother coveted a big dog. Now another woman in the house had a big dog and no little boy, so the German proposed to sell her son for the dog and ten dollars, eventually coming down to the dog and five dollars, at which the swap was made. But the dog was a hungry dog, and when kept on short allowance was not so quiet and patient as little Heinrich, but became obstreperous and savage. Then that German mother was filled with affection for her little son on the next flat and clamored to trade back. She wanted her dear little Heinrich, who didn't eat so much as the big brute of a dog and didn't bite and tear around and break things when he was whipped. But the other party to the trade insisted that a bargain is a bargain, and that anyhow she was well content with her part of it. Little Heinrich, too, had no desire to be reswapped for a dog. His new owner liked him, fed him well and petted him; things to which he had been wholly unaccustomed. The German mother made a dive for Heinrich. T'other woman made a dive for the German mother. Little Heinrich and the dog slipped out into the street together, and when a passing policeman stepped in to investigate matters he found the two women so mixed up on the floor that it was difficult to distinguish what was German mother and what was brevet mother. At latest advices nothing had been accomplished in the way of trading back, and for little Heinrich's sake it is to be hoped the swap will stick.

Uneasy About "Our Bill and Our John."

A correspondent of the Mercer *Dispatch* relates the following, told to him by a peddler about the early home of Governor Bigler:

"At the time I visited the place the father of the family was dead, and none of the children were at home, except one daughter, who was married to a Mr. Mitchell, who worked the farm. It was a cold, raw day when I came, and the old lady was sitting before a big fire reading a newspaper. She was a very fine-looking old woman, rather heavy, and there was something motherly about her.

"'Well, Mr. Peddler,' said she, 'have you heard the election returns yet?'

"I told her I had heard nothing but the returns from a few neighboring townships and counties—you know railroads and telegraphs were not so numerous then as now.

"'I assure you, sir,' she said, 'I feel a little uneasy about our Bill and our John. Bill is running for Governor of this State, and John is running for Governor of California.'

"I tell you, that scene was worthy of a picture—the good old lady reading her newspaper by the fire in her humble log cabin, and her two sons running for Governors of the two richest States in the Union, and both were elected!"

A NOVEL dining table is now in use in one of the palaces of the Emperor of Russia. The table is circular, and is placed on a weighted platform. At the touch of a signal, like a rub of Alladin's lamp, down goes the table through the floor, and a new table, loaded with fresh dishes and supplies, rises in its place. But this is not all; each plate stands on a weighted disk, the tablecloth being cut with circular openings, one for each plate. If a guest desires a change of plate he touches a signal at his side, when, presto, his plate disappears and another rises. These mechanical dining tables renders the presence of servants quite superfluous. In this country, at the Oneida Community, they employ dining tables having the central part to revolve. Here the goblets, spoons, tea and coffee, castors, pitchers, and other necessary articles of table furniture, are placed; revolving the center piece, the sitter brings before him whatever article may be desired, without the intervention of a special waiter. The Russians are evidently in advance of the Yankees in respect to dining tables.

FROM CLEVELAND, O.

Gossip About Newspapers—The Women's War Against Intemperance—Poor Show for the Movement in the Forest City—1,500 Saloons and a Powerful Whisky Ring—The Other Side of the Story—What are the People to do for Ice—The Proposed Settlement of the Affairs of James Ward & Co., of Niles—The Lake Superior Ore Trade for the Coming Season, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CLEVELAND, February 24, 1874.

It is often remaked as strange, that a city of the size and importance of Cleveland, should support but three English dailies. But such is the case. First—in age—there is the Cleveland *Herald*, established sometime before Adam was a boy, or even before J. B. Guthrie and roaring Bill Allen became superannuated. A good old grand-mother sheet, that is content to take the safe and quiet course of saying nothing, and being nothing wonderful, on any of the great questions of the day. There is no subject with two sides so entirely unlike, but what the *Herald's* opinion on the subject would answer as an argument for an advocate of either. It is Republican in politics, but the strongest political article that ever appeared in its columns would not anger the wildest Democratic statesman now manufacturing laws in Columbus. The Cleveland *Leader*, one of the most newsy and readable papers published in Northern Ohio, has lately come out in the metropolitan, quarto form. It is strong, fearless, and generally right, on all the questions it discusses, and is, without doubt, the most ably edited Republican journal in Ohio. The *Leader* frequently graces its columns with a sensible clipping from the COMMERCIAL.

The *Plain Dealer* is published here in the evening, but it has little circulation and less influence.

THE WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT,

that is creating so much excitement in the southern and central portion of the State, will probably never reach this district in full working order. It would be impossible for the women, working on the same plan that has accomplished so much in the small towns, to carry all before them in a large city like this, where the liquor interest is so rich and well organized, that the "whisky ring" hold the balance of power at the polls, and consequently control almost every city office that can in any way serve their interest—where 1,500 saloons would have to be—if at all—closed one by one. It is a big field for labor, and persons there are who predict that the women will soon commence the attack. But most of the opinions seem to agree that the movement is nothing more than a species of diolewistic revival, attracting a little more attention on account of its novelty, but which will soon die out for lack of energy and interest. Dio has been petitioned to come to Cleveland and set the ball rolling (he, like Cincinnati's Sam Cary, charges $50 per speech), and an effort of some kind will probably soon be made here, with what result remains to be seen, and for another letter to relate.

As an instance of what power the liquor men supposed themselves possessed of, they recently nominated as candidate for the office of City Solicitor the paid attorney of the "Cleveland Saloon Keepers Association"—an association lately organized here for the expressed purpose of resisting the "Sunday Liquor Law," an ordinance that is no more enforced here than if it had never been enacted. But the move was too bold, and for the once they defeated themselves by a too plain exhibit of their hand. Hereafter they will probably, as of old, work secretly and successfully. There has as yet appeared in the papers but one side of the story connected with the brave and wonderful deeds performed by the "Temperance Women." Let me draw you, what I have good reasons for believing to be a truthful sketch of another side. Let us glance into the usually pleasant home of one of these praying women: Five o'clock in the afternoon; the husband, just returned from work, cold, tired and hungry, finds the house deserted of all available praying women; children unwashed and dinnerless, and all the dreariness of an unlighted, unwarmed, unswept house staring him in the face. Now, that I *know* to be a truthful picture of a great many of the homes of the praying women while they are "on duty." The women who keep the servants *don't do the praying*. Does not a movement of this character lose, in a man's opinion, most of its commendableness when it calls upon him to ask, or even allow, his wife, sister or daughter to neglect all household duties, that she may kneel in the cold and rain, in front of some low-lived doggery, to be insulted and jeered at by a crowd of drunken loafers, and cursed by a brutal saloon-keeper? Does it not occur to most men that an undertaking of this kind, for no matter how good a cause, may be carried to that extent that it ceases to be any particular virtue for a lady to participate in it. But thats enough of an opinion on that subject.

WHAT ARE WE TO DO FOR ICE?

That's the question that is occasioning a great deal of anxiety to the ice dealers, and some worry to Cleveland people in general. The ice dealers have not yet housed more than one-half the amount of ice that there will be a demand for next season; and although it gives one the blues to look at their woe-begone countenances, yet the dealers are not altogether blameless in the really serious matter of an insufficient ice supply. Whenever, after a "cold snap," the river is coated with six or seven inches of good ice, the small dealers will mark out a quantity on the river near their respective houses. Then come the big companies, with all the impudence that big concerns of the kind are noted for, and mark out their share of ice, always making their boundaries include that already marked out by the small companies. Then they quarrel. And when a south wind, and a warm rain spoils the ice, none of the companies have harvested one-half as much as though they had worked more, and quarreled less. There has been some talk of bringing a supply of ice from Lake Superior, but unless they do something about it, they will find that even in that cold region it will be difficult to get all the ice they want.

The failure of James Ward & Co., the heavy iron firm of Niles, O., involved, as do most failures in that branch of commerce, several Cleveland parties, but in this case, I believe, to no very great amount. J. W. & Co.'s plan, whereby they are to pay the whole debt in full, meets with general favor here. It certainly seems better for the creditor to allow them time to realize fairly on their stock, and property of all kinds, than to make a forced settlement and receive but fifty or sixty cents on the dollar. The firm's liabilities are $1,226,000, and their assets $1,323,000, so the creditors will be paid dollar for dollar if they finally agree upon the plan proposed, to allow the firm eight years, at six per cent. interest, for the payment of the whole debt.

It seems as though the prediction I ventured in my last, that there would be no very great reduction in the price of Lake Superior ore for next season, is to prove true. It is even difficult to see just how they could afford to make the reduction in price already announced. As I before said, most of the large companies have three year charters, with enough lake tonnage, at last year's rates, to bring down most of their next season's ore. There has been but little cutting down in the price of labor in the mining regions; railroad transportation from the mines to the place of lake shipment will cost just as much this year as last, and, all considered, the reduction from $12 last year, for good No. 1 specular ore, to $9 or $10 for this year, seems to be a liberal one.

TRAVELER.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 25.—River risen one foot in the last twenty-four hours, with twenty-three feet six inches in canal and twenty-one feet six inches in Indian pass at 6 P. M. and still rising slowly. Weather clear and cold, with prospects of more snow. Arrived—Pat Rogers, Cincinnati; Mary Houston, New Orleans; John Kilgour, New Orleans; Ed. Hobbs and barges, Pittsburgh; Peytona and barge, New Orleans; Arlington, Memphis. Departed—Coal Hill and tow, St. Louis; Nail City and tow, Wheeling; Pat Rogers, Memphis; John Kilgour, Cincinnati.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, February 25.—Weather cloudy and cold; several inches of snow fell last night. Mercury 30 to 36 degrees. River risen two feet, with thirty-eight feet by iron gauge. Port List: Up—Thomas W. Means, Silverthorn, Fayette, Kate Dickson. Down—Grey Eagle, Arkansas Belle, Silverthorn, Red Cloud, Mary Ament, with generally good trips. Business fair.

Cairo.

CAIRO, February 25.—Arrived—Oakland, Pittsburgh; City of Helena, St. Louis; Mills, Paducah; Grand Lake, New Orleans, and Fearless Pittsburgh; Departed—Oakland, New Orleans; Mills, South; Grand Lake, New Orleans. River risen eleven inches. Clear. Mercury 32 degrees.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 25.—Weather clear and pleasant. River rising rapidly. Departed—Kittie Hegler, Clarksville; Little Rock, Sherlock; Future City, New Orleans; Imperial, St. Louis.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, February 25.—Up—Katie. Down—Shannon, Susie Silver, Ashland. Clear and cool. River falling.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 25.—No arrivals. Departed—Louisville, Cinncinnati; Glencoe, St. Louis. Clear and cool.

COTTON MARKETS.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, February 25.—Market weak; demand limited; middling 15⅛c. Net receipts 2,172 bales; exports to coast 36 bales; sales 75 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, February 25.—Market quiet and steady; middling 15⅛c, outside; low middling 14⅝c; good ordinary 13⅜c. Net receipts 624 bales; exports coast 1,389 bales; sales 1,000 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, February 25.—Market steady; net receipts 1,285 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,075 bales; sales 1,000 bales.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, February 25.—Market dull and unchanged; net receipts 3,175 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,720 bales, coastwise 432 bales; sales 1,191 bales.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, February 25.—Cattle—Receipts 1,700 head. Shipping grades fairly active and firm at $4 40a4 80 for fair to good; $5 00a5 75 for good to prime. Shipments 1,400 head.

Hogs—Receipts 13,000 head. Good grades active and firm at $5 20a5 30 for choice to extra; Philadelphia $5 75a6 30. Shipments 4,000 head.

Carbolated Cold Cream.
Carbolated Cold Cream.
Carbolated Cold Cream,
an entirely new and delightful preparation for sore hands and rough skin. Persons having a delicate and sensative skin will find this preparation will keep the cuticle in a sound, firm and healthy condition, rendering it soft and fine in texture. It is prepared with the utmost care and skill from the very finest materials, its action will be found mild and pleasant, and cannot fail to please the most exacting and fastidious. Prepared and sold by
McCLARRAN & McKENNAN,
Druggists, 85 Market street, branch, Fifth and Smithfield.

We have just received in stock an invoice of the most elegant and substantial English hair brushes made from the best Russian bristles, and as we have purchased directly from first hands, we can and will sell them at the lowest possible prices; also a full and very fine line of cloth brushes, tooth brushes, and dressing combs. Our assortment of toilet articles is unsurpassed in the country. Call and see us.

EXPLANATION
Of Vienna Prize Medal.

The prize medals awarded at the Universal Exposition at Vienna, 1873, were of the following descriptions, and rank in consecutive order, as follows: See Official Catalogue, signed H. Garrison, United States Commissioner-in-Chief.

First. The medal for progress awarded to the exhibitors who have furnished evidence of considerable progress over similar products shown at former Universal Exhibitions by new inventions, etc., or by their efforts have otherwise essentially contributed to the progress of industry or to the improvement of society.

This highest order of medal was awarded to the Remington Sewing Machine.

Second. The medal for merit, "Awarded to exhibitors in consideration of the excellence of the exhibits, the extent of their operations and the superiority of means and forces employed."

Awarded to several sewing machines.

These were the only prizes of any kind awarded to any sewing machine, and it is evident, both from the order of mention and the explanatory language employed in the Official Catalogue, that no higher award was given than that to the "Remington."

Official Exhibition Vienna Awards.

Grand prize medal and diploma of honor but one hundred awarded to the world, only four to America, viz: Wilson Sewing Machine Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Sellers Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia; Hamlin Organ Co., Boston, Mass., and Springfield Armory.

Grand medal of merit to article of greatest merit, awarded to Wilson Sewing Machine Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Medal of Progress complimentary to all exhibitors of sewing machines. Above medals awarded to Wilson Sewing machine now on exhibition.

Seeing is believing.

Glass Manufacturers.

Will find it to their interest to get their wrapping paper suitable for wrapping glassware, from the manufacturers, who will cut it to exact sizes; so as to avoid waste and loss in time. We are now also prepared to furnish printed paper for wrapping fine glassware. Call on or address Frazier, Mitzger & Co, 32 Wood street Pittsburgh.

The New Colonnade Hotel,
Philadelphia, Pa., is one of the largest hotels on the Continent.

An Extended Popularity.

Each year finds "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" in new localities in various parts of the world. For relieving coughs, cold and throat diseases, the Troches have been proved reliable. Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. Sold everywhere. TTH & S

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UNDERTAKER,
No. 117 FOURTH AVENUE.
COFFINS and FUNERAL FURNISHING GOODS of every description. Terms cash.

Oldest Ins. Co in America.
ASSETS, $6,337,489 83.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
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WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

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Manufacturers of LIGHT Grey Iron
CASTINGS,
Plain, Japanned, Bronzed, Coppered or Galvanized.
Light Work our Specialty.
Office and Works near Outer Depot, ALLEGHENY CITY.
Postoffice address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa. W F

STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.
Sailing Every Wednesday and Saturday.
THE GREAT FLEET OF 1874.
SCOTIA, RUSSIA, BOTHNIA, SCYTHIA, CUBA, ALGERIA, ABYSSINIA, JAVA, CHINA, CALABRIA.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
CABIN—$80 $100, $130, Gold. Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.
STEERAGE—To Liverpool, Queenstown, &c., $30. Currency; from Liverpool, Queenstown, &c., $32, Currency.
Passengers also booked to and from Hamburg, Bremen, Sweden, &c., at low rates.
DRAFTS issued at Lowest Rates.
For Cabin or Steerage Passage apply to
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Smithfield street and Fourth avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD .... Managers.
COMIC OPERA SEASON.
Mrs. JAS. A. OATES,
And her New and Complete
COMIC OPERA COMPANY.
THURSDAY EVENING,
Child of the Regiment.
MATINEE—GRAND DUCHESS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
V. E. BEAMER.................................Lessee.
J. L. CARNCROSS..........................Manager.
Commencing MONDAY EVENING, March 2, 1874.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S
MINSTRELS,
(THE STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,)
From the Eleventh Street Opera House, Philadelphia,
FOR A SHORT SEASON,
Introducing ALL THE NEW FEATURES.
Programme of Entertainment and List of Company will be duly announced.
The Sale of Seats will commence on THURSDAY, 26th inst.
Seats may be secured one week in advance at the Academy of Music Box Office and at Hale's Music Store, 103 Smithfield street.
SCALE OF PRICES—Private Boxes, $8 00; Orchestra, $1 00; Orchestra Circle, 75c; Dress Circle, 50c; Galleries, 25c. No extra charge for Reserved Seats.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER—
R. GARDNER & TRIMBLE.........Lessees and Managers.
H. W. WILLIAMS..........................Stage Manager.
A NEW BILL TO-NIGHT.
The Indian Box Trick Exposed by Prof. W. A. Allen; Foley and Wade, the Guy Family, Morosco Family, &c.
Ladies' Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

MUSH AND MILK FESTIVAL—
Under the auspices of the "Ladies' Homœopathic Hospital Association," to be held at
Lafayette Hall,
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,
February 25 and 26.
ELEGANT DINNER ON THURSDAY.

AMERICAN
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
29 and 31 Fifth Avenue.
Piano, Violin, Singing, Flute, Cornet, Harmony, etc.,
TAUGHT BY THE BEST MASTERS.
Students may begin at any time.
Circulars at the Office and Music Stores.
Evening Lessons in all Branches.

LECTURES.

Library Lectures.
SUPPLEMENTARY COURSE.
Great Temperance Movement.
The Lecture Committee take pleasure in announcing an engagement with the RENOWNED TEMPERANCE ORATOR,
John B. Gough,
Who will deliver Three of his Celebrated Lectures in this city, commencing with a GRAND MATINEE, on
Saturday, February 28, at 2:30 P. M.
Subject—"PECULIAR PEOPLE."
TUESDAY, March 3d,
Subject—"TEMPERANCE."
THURSDAY, March 5th,
Subject—"NIGHT SCENES IN A GREAT METROPOLIS."
Matinee Tickets..........................50 Cents
Evening Lectures.........................75 Cents
On sale at the Library and at Hubley's.
The usual Concert by the Great Western Orchestra, from 1:30 to 2:30, at Matinee, and from 7 to 8, at Evening Lectures.
The entire house will be open without reserve to the public.

AUCTION SALES.

BY JAMES W. DRAPE & CO.
SALE ADJOURNED.
THE AUCTION SALE
OF THAT SUPERIOR
Brick Dwelling and Lot,
No. 87 Arch Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY,
WILL TAKE PLACE
On THURSDAY, February 26th,
At 2 o'clock, on the Premises.
This is a rare chance to get a good Property at a bargain. Terms liberal.
JAS. W. DRAPE & CO., Auctioneers,
47½ FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

PUBLIC AUCTION
The following Movables of the lamented Michael Miller, who accidentally lost his life at the Port Perry Tunnel, of which he was the contractor for the mason work, will be sold at Public Auction, on
MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1874,
In the Central House of C. Speidel, in Braddock's Borough, to-wit:
FOUR YOUNG HORSES, TWO DOUBLE SETS OF HARNESS, ONE WAGON, a large quantity of MASONS' TOOLS, DERRICK for Hoisting Stone, ROPE, etc., etc. Sold on instance of the widow of
MICHAEL MILLER.